

DEAN OF THE CORPS

Sir Julian Presents His Papers as Ambassador.

Interesting Ceremonies in the Blue Room of the White House.

Expressions of Good Will Exchanged by the High Officials.

The Roach Investigation in the Senate—Nominations by the President—Eckels Will Get a Favorable Report.

By Telegraph to the Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Sir Julian Pauncefote became dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington this afternoon by virtue of his reception by the President as Ambassador from Great Britain. As Sir Julian is the first Ambassador from any country to the United States, the presentation of his papers to President Cleveland made the function of more than usual ceremony. Sir Julian, with Hon. Michael Herbert and other attaches of the British Embassy, met Secretary Gresham at the State Department shortly before 3 o'clock. All the British representatives were in court uniform. The party proceeded to the White House, and at once went to the blue room. When the President entered, Sir Julian presented his credentials, and the President, in a friendly and cordial manner, made the following brief remarks:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands a letter from the Queen, my august sovereign, accrediting me as Ambassador to the United States of America. In raising her representative at Washington to the rank of Ambassador, Her Majesty manifested her constant desire to draw close together the bonds which happily unite the two countries. It has been my privilege to serve Her Majesty for several years as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and I venture to tender my grateful acknowledgments for the courteous consideration and kindness which, during the whole of that period, has been extended to me in the discharge of my important functions.

In the higher office of Ambassador I hope the same indulgence may be accorded to me, and I beg to assure you that my utmost efforts will be devoted, as in the past, to the maintenance and improvement of the relations of friendship and good will which, I trust, will never cease to exist between the two countries. On the auspicious occasion of your being called upon once more to fill the exalted office of President of the United States, permit me, sir, to respectfully offer you my sincere wishes for your personal welfare and the prosperity of the great Nation whose mighty interests are committed to your charge.

In reply the President said:

Mr. Ambassador: It affords me sincere pleasure to receive from your hand the letter from Her Britannic Majesty accrediting you as her Ambassador to the United States of America. On behalf of our Government and the people, I desire to express the satisfaction with which we accept the action of Her Majesty in conferring upon her representative at Washington the highest rank in the diplomatic intercourse between the nations as a marked proof of friendly consideration that tends to draw the two countries closer together, having common ties of blood, of speech and of history. The esteem you so deservedly won during your residence here as Minister Plenipotentiary, and the agreeable associations it has been the privilege of the officers of this Government to cultivate with you, furnish a pledge that in your new capacity you will be no less than you have been in the past, efficiently promoting the important interests of the two countries, and I beg to assure you at all times that you will meet with our earnest cooperation toward strengthening and perpetuating the mutual national friendship now happily existing. Desiring you to convey to Her Majesty the thanks of this Government and in behalf of the people of the United States, our heartfelt wishes for Her Majesty's welfare and the continued prosperity and peace of the British people, I offer to you my hearty personal congratulations.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

D. N. Morgan of Connecticut for United States Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The President sent to the Senate the following nominations today: E. N. Strobel of New York, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State; H. V. Johnson of Colorado, to be United States Attorney for Colorado; C. B. Bollinger of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for Oregon; W. K. Reid of Utah, to be Probate Judge of San Juan county, Utah; D. M. Browning of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; F. C. Armstrong of Washington, D. C., to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Daniel N. Morgan of Connecticut, to be Treasurer of the United States; Conrad L. Jordan of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

WHO THEY ARE.

Daniel N. Morgan of Bridgeport, Ct., nominated for Treasurer of the United States, is one of the leading citizens of his native State, socially, politically and financially. He is about 50 years of age, has been Mayor of Bridgeport three terms, served in the Legislature, and has been president of a national bank for ten years.

Conrad L. Jordan, nominated for Assistant Treasurer at New York, is well known to the country as United States Treasurer during Cleveland's first administration. He is about 65 years of age.

Edward H. Strobel of New York, nominated for Third Assistant Secretary of State, served through Cleveland's first term and part of the succeeding Republican administration as Secretary of the Legation at Madrid. He is a graduate of the District Court of Illinois and Harvard Law School, and at present is a practitioner.

Daniel M. Browning of Illinois, nominated for Commissioner of Indian Affairs, lives at Benton. He is about 50 years of age, a lawyer, and in 1882 was Judge of the District Court of Illinois in his district. Browning is said to have made a strong effort to secure the position of Commissioner of the Land Office.

Frank C. Armstrong, who is named for Assistant Indian Commissioner, is set down as a resident of the District of Columbia. He was originally appointed an inspector in the Indian Bureau from Louisiana during Cleveland's first administration, and remained in the place nearly a year under President Harrison. He was an officer in the army and left to join fortunes with the Confederacy.

C. B. Bollinger, nominated for District Judge for Oregon, was the fortunate one of a quartette of personal friends striving for a place. He is about 55 years of age and enjoys one of the largest practices of any lawyer in the State. He is now a resident of Portland and a member of the law firm started by Senator Dolph.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations today: Eben Alexander of North Carolina, to be Greece, Roumania and Serbia; James O. Broadhead of Missouri, Minister to Switzerland.

land; William T. Townes of Virginia, Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro; James E. Neal of Ohio, Consul at Liverpool; William Thornton of Santa Fe, N. M., Governor of New Mexico.

CALIFORNIA OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Another Applicant for the San Pedro Custom-house.
WASHINGTON, April 11.—[Special.] Los Angeles was skipped by Mr. Maxwell today, and of the 177 fourth-class postmasters appointed she didn't get even one.
Only two California Democrats made any effort to serve Uncle Sam today through the Treasury Department. C. P. Kearney of Los Angeles would like to collect customs at San Pedro, while Samuel Pollock of San Francisco believes the appraisers at his own city would be about his size.

DECADENCE OF PARTISANSHIP.

McKinley and Cleveland Exchange Courties.
WASHINGTON, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The President met one of the greatest of his political enemies this morning, and the champions of high tariff and low tariff exchanged courtesies. His caller was none other than Gov. McKinley of Ohio. A pleasant and somewhat touching part of the interview to the Governor was when Cleveland offered his sympathy to the business affliction which only recently befallen him. Altogether the meeting of the giants was almost enough to furnish a text for a treatise upon the decadence of partisanship.

ROACH'S CASE.

Its Consideration Transferred to Executive Session.
WASHINGTON, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The Roach case came prominently to the front today in the executive session of the Senate, and was the cause of some rather plain talk. It is declared by the Democratic leaders if the Roach case is to be gone into at this session the others should be taken up as well. The Republicans retorted that they are not afraid of any investigation concerning any other member, but they insisted that some positive action should be taken in this particular case. After a long discussion of the two views so vehemently adhered to by the respective sides, the question was laid aside without any definite action being taken. The Martin case was given a share of the debate, and from the discussion that ensued efforts were made, by a majority of the Senate, to make a refusal to look into the question of the legality of the seat now occupied by Martin.

The nomination of Eckels to be Comptroller of the Currency was reported, probably, but confirmation did not follow. It got over for a day under the rules, there being no objection to its present consideration. Objections found expression in some very caustic remarks by Republican Senators in regard to what they called a lack of wisdom manifested in the selection of so important an office of a man, who, by his own admission, knew absolutely nothing of the business of banking.

The Adjournment Question.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Gorman called upon the President today to discuss with him the question of the adjournment of the extraordinary session of the Senate. He had ten or fifteen minutes' conversation with Mr. Cleveland, who told him he had several nominations which he desired to have considered by the Senate, and he hoped to be able to get all in by the end of this or early in next week.

Maxwell's Ax.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was 177. Of this number 114 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations, and sixty-three by removals. Of the postmasters removed fifty-four have served four years and over.

Eckels Nomination to Be Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Finance Committee of the Senate this morning cleared up its calendar, ordering a favorable report on all the nominations, including Eckels for Comptroller of the Treasury.

Dinner at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland tonight gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Manning, wife of the late Daniel Manning. The dinner was private and an informal affair. Besides Mrs. Manning, there were present Secretary Tracy and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War, Postmaster-General, Mrs. Bissell, and the Attorney-General.

UNITED STATES SENATE—A SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The Democrats succeeded in forcing an executive session this morning in the face of combined Republican opposition. It was carried as soon as the journal was read, by a vote of 39 to 16, Peffer voting with the Democrats. After nearly three hours in executive session they adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

CHICAGO'S WHEAT MARKET.

The Bull Clique Bagged Plunger Partridge.
CHICAGO, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The bull clique in the wheat market was after big game today, and apparently bagged some of it. The famous plunger, Ed Partridge, seemed to be the person aimed at, and he was unmercifully crowded. Partridge was found to be sleek in responding to the calls for margins which the brokers showered upon him, and forthwith they bought in a lot of Partridge's wheat. Partridge sent to John Cudahy, the ostensible head of the bull clique, suing for a settlement. He was accorded one, on from two to three million bushels at 87 cents, it is said, which it is thought leaves Partridge a poorer man by \$750,000. But Partridge is not to be so easily scared. He is understood to be still "short" enough to lose him another million beside the losses of today.

World's Fair Strikers Return.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The World's Fair strikers all returned to work this morning, and in addition the force of landscape gardeners was increased to 2000, and everything went forward right merrily.

Cable Directors.

New York, April 11.—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company today elected the following board of directors for the coming year: President, A. B. Chandler; vice-president, W. H. Baker; treasurer, E. C. Platt; secretary, J. O. Stephens. T. L. Cuyler completes the board.

FLOOD'S GUILT.

Donohue-Kelley Bank Cashier's Defalcation.

Bank Officials Claim the Shortage Will Amount to \$164,000.

The Money Was Taken in a Lump, and Went Over the Counter.

Smooth Scheme to Locate the County Seat of Riverside at Menifee—Senate Bill 693—General Coast News.

By Telegraph to the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] It transpired today that the amount of ex-Cashier Flood's defalcation from the Donohue-Kelley Bank is \$164,000, and a sensation has thereby been created in financial circles. The bank officials had heretofore intimated that the cashier's shortage would not be over \$25,000, but the facts were disclosed this afternoon when a suit was filed by the bank against Flood to recover \$139,000. The complaint alleges that the defendant was cashier and agent of the bank, and while acting in that capacity between January 1, 1892, and April 14, 1893, he misappropriated \$164,000, and has reimbursed the corporation only in \$25,000. The plaintiff demands judgment for the balance. Immediately upon filing the suit, the Sheriff issued a writ of attachment against Flood's house.

FLOOD ADMITS HIS GUILT.

Flood says the money was abstracted from the bank in a lump sum, and that the shortage was not made up of a series of peculations, extending over a series of years, as had been supposed. Flood also confesses that the defalcation occurred since March 4, when the bank moved from the quarters it had occupied for years to the new and more pretentious location. But what he did with it and why he took it Flood absolutely refuses to state. He has been a man heretofore of upright life and rigid habits, and no theory that it was expended in dissipation, riotous living or gambling is tenable. Some think that it may have been wasted in speculation, but the bank officials do not consider it possible that so much money could have been used in that manner in so short a time.

When the theft was discovered last Tuesday by the State Bank Commissioner Flood was called into the private office by President Donohue, and he immediately acknowledged his responsibility for the disappearance of the money, but

REFUSED TO TELL WHERE IT HAD GONE.

He did say, however, that he had paid it out over the counter in the usual manner to persons now out of the jurisdiction of the California courts. He would not divulge their identity, even under duress, but declared that the bank was at liberty to hold him accountable and send him to prison. He cheerfully gave up property worth \$25,000 in partial reparation. Flood had been the bank teller thirty years, twenty-five years cashier, and possessed the respect and entire confidence of the directors and officers of the bank, and all others. The theory is advanced by some that he has voluntarily sacrificed his liberty and reputation to shield others, but suggested to President Donohue that he might make some disclosures before his death, which might be in a couple of days, seeming to imply his intention to commit suicide.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

A Woman Ends Her Life in a Horse.

NEWARK, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Mrs. Sanke Carstensen, a German lady about 80 years of age, committed suicide at her home on Garce's Creek, twelve miles west of this city, last night by drowning herself in a horse-trough. She leaves a husband and a child five days old. The physician who attended her during her recent illness states that she was delirious at times on account of a high fever, and the supposition is that she died during a moment of temporary insanity.

BLOOD-HORSE RACES.

The Winners at the Bay District Track Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Five-eighths of a mile: Gypsy Girl won, Ida Glenn second, Stoneman third; time 1:02 1/2. One mile: Martinette won, Wicklow second, Vendome third; time 1:45. California stakes for two-year-olds, 3/4 mile: Flirtation won, Neilson second, Quaker third; time 1:49 1/2. One mile and a sixteenth: Revolver won, Garcia second, Sheridan third; time 1:51. Four and one-half furlongs: Aerolia won, Rosalie second, Jennie Dean third; time 0:55 1/2. Five furlongs: Crawford won, Ota second, Valeta third; time 1:03 1/4.

BONDS FOR SAN DIEGO.

The City Votes to Control Its Water System.

SAN DIEGO, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The voters of this city declared today by nine to one in favor of the issuance of \$665,000 in bonds for the construction and acquisition of a system of waterworks. The distributing system, as well as the water supply, is now in the hands of private capitalists. It is the intention to buy the existing plant, if possible, at a fair appraisalment, and if not, to construct a new one.

SENATE BILL 693.

The Illegal Law Will Be Settled in the Courts.

SACRAMENTO, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] As Gov. Markham and Secretary Wiggins are both out of town, nothing could be learned from that office today as to the legality of Senate bill 693, which has been placed in the laws of the State, but which never passed the Legislature. Secretary of State Walte said he had never heard anything of the bill until he saw it in last night's Bee. In his opinion, the only way to decide the question was in the courts.

RIVERSIDE'S COUNTY SEAT.

A Town Lot Scheme to Locate It at Menifee.

SAN DIEGO, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] An entertaining story comes from the new county of Riverside about a clever ruse to locate the county seat at Menifee, instead of Riverside. It has been supposed that nothing could keep the latter from getting it, but something may. Menifee is

on the plains between Peru and Elsinore, and almost in the center of the new county. The managers of the project have secured enough land at Menifee to cut up into 15,000 town lots, and all are numbered. They drew up contracts providing that the person to whom a lot may be assigned shall, in the event of Menifee becoming the county seat. These contracts have been given to working people and others at Riverside who do not own land there, the expectation being that they will vote to put the county seat at Menifee, and thus make their lots there worth several hundred dollars. A few hundred votes will, it is argued, settle the question.

RAGE, RAZOR AND POISON.

Two Deaths and Possibly a Third Caused by a Negro.

BOWLING GREEN (Ky.), April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Last night George Bradley, a well-known negro, flew into a rage about something his seven-year-old boy had done, and beat the child to death. Horrified at what he had done, Bradley went down town and purchased some rat poison and took a dose of it. The poison did not operate fast enough for Bradley and he procured a razor and cut his throat, nearly severing the jugular. Neighbors this morning found the lifeless body of the boy on the floor, and in bed together were Bradley and his wife, the former bloody and gasping for breath, and his wife in a fearful agony from the poison. Bradley died, but it is thought the woman will recover.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Joint Session of the Trustees in San Jose.

Plans for the New Building in Los Angeles—More Declines to Withdraw His Resignation—The New Principal.

By Telegraph to the Times.

SAN JOSE, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The joint session of the trustees of the State Normal schools of Los Angeles, San José and Chico was held here today. After a lengthy discussion the motion of C. H. Phillips, to the effect that the principals of the normal schools and State Superintendent of Instruction Anderson be constituted a committee to investigate the advisability of raising the standard of admission and lengthening the course of study and make a report at the next yearly joint meeting of the boards, was carried.

State Superintendent Anderson was allowed \$20 for his services as secretary and the meeting adjourned until the second Tuesday in April, 1894, at Los Angeles.

THE LOS ANGELES SCHOOL.

The trustees of the Los Angeles school met at the Hotel Vendome in the afternoon. Most of the time was consumed in talking over the plans for a new building, which is to be erected at Los Angeles. The last Legislature gave the Los Angeles school an appropriation of \$75,000 for an additional building. The principal, Ira More, submitted a set of plans intended to convey a general idea of the building desired, and a discussion of the details of heating and ventilation was intensively pursued. It was finally decided to advertise for plans to be submitted within thirty days of the first publication of proposal.

The trustees will erect a three-story building on the southwest corner of the lot in Los Angeles upon which the present building stands.

The secretary was instructed to draw up a resolution thanking the Los Angeles delegation to the Legislature for its successful efforts in behalf of the school.

MORE'S RESIGNATION.

The matter of real importance before the board was the election of a principal for the Los Angeles school. Ira More having resigned a year ago, his resignation to take effect June 30 of the present year. The matter was called up, and Trustee Pomeroy said he wished the incumbent could be induced to withdraw his resignation and stay at the head of the school, at least until the projected new building was completed. Trustee More stated that he had presented his resignation in good faith. He said he was not 64 years of age, and thought he had taught about as long as was profitable to the State and the cause of education, and was sincere in his wish to retire. He said that he had been told that though his health had been good and still was he could not tell when the break would come. By retiring from work before the break came he had a prospect of a number of years of life which he could enjoy, and he desired to take the course indicated by his resignation.

THE NEW PRINCIPAL.

This was accepted as final, and Trustee Pomeroy presented the name of Melville Dozier, who is at present a teacher in the Normal at Los Angeles and ranked next to the principal there. State Superintendent of Instruction Anderson presented the name of W. W. Anderson, principal of the Hopkins Academy at Oakland. He said he presented the name by request.

Trustee Lukens said Edwin T. Pierce, principal of the Normal School at Chico, was desirous of succeeding Principal More.

The secretary presented the application of E. L. Eldridge of Alameda. A ballot was taken, and Edwin Pierce was elected unanimously.

On motion of Superintendent Anderson a committee consisting of Trustees Mansfield, Pomeroy and Molyneux was appointed to prepare resolutions expressing the respect and esteem held by the board for the retiring principal, Mr. More. The resolutions will be engrossed, handsomely framed and presented to Mr. More on the last day of the term by Superintendent Anderson.

AN ANARCHIST PLOT.

Attempt to Blow Up a Long Island Factory.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Otto Eckhold, in the Queen's County Jail, charged with arson, has confessed to the authorities of a plot by Anarchists to destroy the whiting works of E. N. Crandall at Maspeth, Long Island. Research disclosed three dynamite bombs in the rear of the works. Eckhold says the bombs were made by Henry Kuppcher, the leader of the band of Anarchists at Maspeth. Several arrests are expected.

MURDERER LYNNED.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—News has been received of a wife-murder and lynching from Pickens, Miss. James Jechfote killed his wife with an ax. A mob took Jechfote and strung him up.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

The Amount Taken from the New York Sub-treasury Yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The shipments of gold today amounted to \$3,500,000. Of this sum \$3,420,000 was taken from the sub-treasury. No gold was received at the sub-treasury yesterday. The treasury statement yesterday showed a gold reserve of \$106,810,656, against \$106,247,518 on Saturday. The shipments of today will not show in the report until Thursday, and by that time it is hoped considerable gold will have been received at the different sub-treasuries. Notwithstanding the large shipments, the exchange rate remains firm. There is no prospect of the shipments ceasing. Some of the bankers who are selling most of the exchange bills, about a month ago made careful calculations as to how much the shipments would probably amount to before summer. They figure that Europe will take from \$35,000,000 to \$38,000,000 from this country. Since that time about \$5,000,000 have been shipped and the bankers fully expect the shipments will go on until at least \$25,000,000 have been sent out. A banker, in talking about the situation, stated that the Secretary of the Treasury would have difficulty in placing bonds to replenish the reserve now if he should try, for the bank deposits are not so large as they were two months ago. At that time he said an issue of bonds would nearly, or entirely, have stopped the shipments, because a good deal of gold was sent out by importers settling their foreign obligations, for fear gold would go at a premium, and foreign bills would have to be paid in a more expensive currency. This fear many foreign accounts would have been left unsettled and domestic ones now outstanding would have been balanced, because interest rates were easier on the other side, and other things being equal, a man would prefer to let his debts stand there.

MONMOUTH ENTRIES.

California Well Represented in the List of Racers.

NEW YORK, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The stakes of the Monmouth Park Association have received 2594 entries. The California entries were the last to come to hand, and among them were W. O. B. McDonough, who names seventy-eight royally-bred racers; Charles L. Fair enters twelve, Dan Miller six, and Matt Storm with twenty-eight entries. The McDonough stable, which comprises two-year-olds by Galore, Darbin, Sir Modred, Hydys, Ali and Kingston, should make a good showing. In his lot is a filly by Galore, out of Glidella, the mare the late Capt. Connor was so fond of.

RUSSIA TREATY.

The Alleged Text of the Document Signed by Bayard.

Article 3, Which the Republican Senators Desire to Have Made Public—The Treaty in Its Amended Form.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The text, or alleged text, of the extradition treaty signed by Secretary Bayard and De Struve, the Russian Minister in Washington, in 1887, but which failed of ratification by the Senate, principally because of the strong opposition raised to article 3, defining political offenses, was published here this morning, apparently with the view of eliciting expressions of public opinion. The same alleged text was published in some New York papers six years ago, and is believed to be accurate. Article 3 is the article which Republican Senators, it is said, now desire should be made public in parallel columns with the corresponding article of the amended treaty which the Senate ratified at the last session. The article in question, as submitted in 1887, was as follows:

Article 3. If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offense of a political character, the surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person be extradited to be tried or punished for any political offense committed previously to his extradition, nor for any offense other than that for which extradition is granted; nor shall the surrender of any person be demanded for any offense committed prior to the date at which this convention shall take effect. Murder or manslaughter, comprising the willful or negligent killing of a sovereign or chief magistrate of a State, or any member of his family, as well as an attempt to commit or participate in such a killing, shall not be considered an offense of a political character.

It is pointed out that the modification of article 3, as adopted in the treaty, which now awaits an exchange of ratifications, is in the nature of a declaration as to political offenses against a sovereign or chief magistrate, but makes no concessions in favor of Russia not reciprocated in favor of the United States. The actual text of this part of the treaty, as it now stands, is as follows:

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SANTA BARBARA.

First Day of the Annual Flower Festival.

The Town Crowded to Its Utmost Capacity.

Notable People from All Over the Country in Attendance.

The Interior of the Pavilion One Mass of Plants and Flowers—Many Rare Specimens Represented—Exhibit in Detail

SCENES OF BEAUTY.

Opening of the Y.M.C.A. Carnival of Flowers.

A Magnificent Display of the Flora of Southern California.

Elaborate and Tasteful Decorations of the Various Booths.

Some of the More Striking Exhibits—An Attractive Musical and Literary Programme Last Evening—Committees in Charge.

Up to 1890 it had been the custom to hold an annual flower festival in Los Angeles, but for the past three years no attempt has been made to arrange a general display in this city of the beautiful flora of Southern California. The fact has been deplored by many, but no one has seemed to have the enterprise to go ahead and make such an exhibit since the ladies of the Flower Festival Society gave it up, until this year, when the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A., led by their energetic president, Mrs. J. E. Brown, took the matter up. The success of their undertaking can best be judged by a visit to the Y.M.C.A. building on Broadway, where the Carnival of Flowers opened last night.

Although not on so large a scale as former flower festivals, this one is a gem in its way, and will doubtless be viewed by thousands of admiring eyes during the week.

Passing up the flight of granite steps leading from the street to the arched entrance one is confronted by an immense novel post of calla lilies rising to the height of several feet and crowned with a jar of lilies and leaves.

The flight of stairs leading to the Y.M.C.A. rooms is lined and overhung with pepper bushes. The entrance to the auditorium is through the reading-room. From the center of the ceiling garlands of green fall, pagoda-shaped, giving a pretty, arbor-like effect.

Suspended from the ceiling is the Y.M.C.A. emblem, the triangle, with the motto, "Spirit, body, mind," worked out in red, white and orange on the three respective sides. Electric lights in corresponding colors flash from the interior of this triple triangle. Immediately below is a triangular booth of roses in all the tints and shades known to the California queen of flowers. The stage, which faces this attractive floral triangle, is faced with a three-foot border of exquisite roses and a half curtain of pepper sprays falls from the arch above. The graceful ferns and leaves giving a lovely effect. Potted plants and callas are massed at the back of the platform, and at one side is a small tank of water lilies and aquatic plants from Sturtevant's lily pond.

One of the most striking features in the hall is the entrance, solidly faced with pure white lilies. Next to it is a graceful structure hung with delicate wild flowers and greens, golden poppies and nature's modest blossoms which hide away in cañons and dells.

The lavender booth, immediately at the left of the entrance, is one of the prettiest, daintiest flower nooks in the entire display. It is hung with wisteria blossoms, and within are bright-faced pansies, violets, sweet-scented lilacs and all the other lavender-tinted flowers.

At the right of the entrance is the director's booth, of brilliant scarlet geraniums against a vivid green.

Next this is the mixed flower booth, where are all sorts of blossoms, covering scores of varieties.

Next comes the candy booth, a white-draped structure, with garlands of amaranth caught by bunches of white roses.

Beyond this is a marguerite booth—all in green and starry white marguerites—where boutonnières are sold.

The reading-room adjoining the auditorium is all in gorgeous yellows. There are but two booths here, heavily brightened with nasturtiums, acacia blossoms and yellow marguerites, where lemonade is dispensed. Opposite it is an orange and black booth, with the suggestive and persuasive legend, "Fumales," emblazoned in yellow marigolds over it. Beyond the tables are laid and ice cream is served.

The ladies' parlor has been decked with flowers and greens. A tracery of ivy forms a graceful frieze on the white walls, and baskets and jars, huge vases and bowls and beautiful set pieces of flowers grace the room. In one corner is a fine display of potted plants, put in by A. F. Rhoads of this city, and opposite it is a private display of lovely flowers, put in by Mrs. G. T. Gillette of Boyle Heights. Immense spear heads of scarlet flowers blaze from the walls, and, mounted on a table, is a magnificent screen of geranium blossoms, shaded from pale pink to crimson.

Against it is a horn of plenty overflowing with roses and acacia blossoms.

Last night a sufficient number of people were present to comfortably fill the chairs in the balcony, and as many more as could conveniently move through the rooms. An orchestra, under the direction of M. F. Mason, furnished music at intervals during the evening, and several vocal and instrumental solos were rendered besides.

Miss Ethel Graham, standing with a cluster of vivid red roses in her hand, sang in fetching style, "Come, Buy My Roses." Miss Gertrude Biglow played a piano solo in such a pleasing manner that she was recalled; Miss Letha Lewis gave a reading, O. W. Moore a vocal solo, Miss Dora James a violin selection and E. S. Field made some humorous and well-timed remarks.

W. D. Ball, the Y.M.C.A. secretary, in a short speech complimented the ladies on their efficient work in preparing the display and made courteous acknowledgments of their assistance from time to time rendered the association.

The work has been largely superintended by the officers and Executive Committee of the auxiliary, composed of the following ladies: Mrs. J. B. Brown, Mrs. Ivah H. Babcock, Miss Elsie M. Boshysell, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Miss Lucy Clifford, Mrs. Brainerd Smith, Mrs. Z. D. Mathus, Mrs. F. S. Munson, Mrs. Bast, Mrs. E. P. Boshysell.

Mrs. George M. Danskin and Mrs. E. P. Johnson also rendered valuable assistance, taking charge of the stage decorations.

The booths are in charge of the following ladies:

Rose booth—Mmes. F. S. Munson, chairman; F. E. Nay, W. G. Bradshaw, Atkinson, G. M. Smith, Misses Erdman, Daisy Hupp, Marguerite Abbott, Coral Harrison, Alice Autenrieth, Nellie Clark, Mae Stephenson, Frances Maynard, Belle Robson, Rose Herben, Edith Murphy, Alma Lawrence, Nellie Graham, Ella Everhart, L. Mae Bosler, Mary A. Crabbe, Lillie Z. Houser, Angie Barrett.

Reception room—Lillie Z. Houser, Mrs. S. Brandon, Mrs. E. H. Fontaine, Miss Dougherty, H. E. Nangle.

Purple booth—Mmes. Z. D. Mathus, J. M. Smith, March, Misses Deakin, Elliott, Ethel Smith, Jennie Abbott,

Reception room—Lillie Z. Houser, Mrs. S. Brandon, Mrs. E. H. Fontaine, Miss Dougherty, H. E. Nangle.

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Reception room—Lillie Z. Houser, Mrs. S. Brandon, Mrs. E. H. Fontaine, Miss Dougherty, H. E. Nangle.

Purple booth—Mmes. Z. D. Mathus, J. M. Smith, March, Misses Deakin, Elliott, Ethel Smith, Jennie Abbott,

"A Unique Corner of the Earth!"

That's Coronado Beach.

Do You Know What Coronado Beach Is?

It is the Paradise of the Pacific, the Mecca of tourists in search of rest, health, sport and diversion. It is a "Land of Sunny Days," where care is a stranger and worry a dead letter. Where dyspeptics forget their ills and pessimists are born again, where sick people get well and well people get fat. It is the fabled spot for globe-trotters and the land of Acadia for lotus-eaters.

Come and Tarry.

With us awhile and enjoy the "dive far niente" which is attained here to the height of earthly perfection. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. We've got the pudding—come and eat, drink and be merry. One never gets the blues at Coronado Beach.

Round Trip Tickets

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Riverside and Colton are sold for \$21, including one week's board in \$3 and \$3.50 per day rooms.

T. D. YOMANS, Agent.
129 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.
For pamphlets, souveniers, etc., address
E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,
Hotel del Coronado,
Coronado Beach, Cal.

Auction!

Salesroom at

426 and 428 S. Spring.

Wednesday, April 12,

At 10 a.m.

All the fixtures formerly used in the old Broadway postoffice—Tables, pigeonholes of all sizes, one Vault Door, etc., make good as new, one Diebold Safe. At the same time and place a lot of household furniture. The above goods are all consigned.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

GRAND OPENING

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Prices that defy all competition

I have just purchased 1000 full pieces of the Best English

DIAGONALS, CHEVIOTS & SERGES

Serjes will be mostly worn this season. I am offering a bottle of my former Low Prices. Don't fail to see my display of Elegant Suits.

JOE POHEIM, The Tailor

143 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Branch of San Francisco.

What is It?

Dandruff is the result of a languid, unhealthy condition of the scalp or hair, whereby the perspiration becomes thick and clammy and adheres to the surface, which, drying, forms a scurf or dandruff, which can only be removed by using

Smith's Dandruff Pomade!

One bottle of which is guaranteed to cure any case, no matter how long standing; the case may be cured, or I will refund the money.

Manufactured only by SMITH BROS., Fresno, Cal. For sale by

OFF & VAUGHN,

DRUGGISTS, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dandruff for Six Years.

I suffered for six years with dandruff and tried every remedy recommended to me, without any good effect, until I purchased a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, one-fourth of which cured me, and I can faithfully recommend it to all. Yours truly,

CHARLES SCHWEIZER, Dealer in Harness and Saddles.

Five Years.

Having been troubled with dandruff for five years, I procured a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade and was cured upon as many applications. I can recommend it to all, and have no doubt but that it will cure any case.

M. E. SANFORD.

To Whom It May Concern.

I have been troubled with dandruff for two years, but by the use of Smith's Dandruff Pomade I have been entirely cured.

F. C. WOODWORTH.

I was troubled with dandruff for ten years and tried several remedies without any good effect. I have a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade cured me entirely.

L. A. GOULD.

The above testimonials are from leading business men of Fresno. A single bottle guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded.

"THE NEW PLEASANTON," 715 Howard St., near 3d, San Francisco. A first-class lodging hotel, 200 rooms en suite and single, gas and running water in each room, ladies' parlor, reading and smoking room; best beds in the world. Per day, 10c and up; per week, \$1.50 and up.

"NEW GRAND," 246 Third St., bet. Howard and Folsom, San Francisco. Recently refitted and refurnished; 200 sunny rooms en suite and single. Per day, 5c and up; per week, \$1.50 and up. San Francisco. (Established 1890.) 150 neat and well-kept rooms and cleanest beds. Per day, 5c and up; per week, \$1.50 and up. Houses are open all night. JACOB HORGES & CO., Proprietors.

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RUBBER AND COTTON!

Finest Quality! Largest Stock!

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R. R. Brown & Son, Agts.,

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22 S. SPRING-ST.

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Practical Shoemakers!

The Harrington Hat, the Knox Hat, the Stetson Hat.

Are the most popular makes in soft, stiff and Fedora shapes. We have a full representation of the above manufacturers in all of the latest shapes and shades, all sold at Eastern prices.

Just received Knox Ladies' Sailor Straws, all new shapes, Men's Furnishing Department; grand opening sale of Men's Summer Underwear. For which

See Our Window Display!

Siegel the latter
Men's Furnisher
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Under Nadeau Hotel

Broughams! Rockaways!

Victorias!

FINE CARRIAGES!

HAWLEY, KING & Co.,

210-212 N. Main-st.

Branch Carriage Repository.

"Santa Monica Tract!"

\$100 PER LOT!

Water Accessible Guaranteed.

\$25.00 DOWN!

\$10.00 PER MONTH!

Without Interest.

Contract for Plank Road Let.

Three Cottages Now Building Given Away!

Those desiring can select Lots at once.

Camping Privileges with Water to Rent.

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General Agents,

204 South Spring-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Or at our Branch Office, Postoffice Block, Santa Monica.

McDONALD & BROOKS, Pasadena Agents.

ABBOT KINNEY, Owners.

F. G. RYAN.

Auction Sale.

Eight Annual Sale

on Premises.

The Breeding Farm of Marcus A. Forster,

Capistrano, on Thursday, April 20, '93,

At 12 o'clock M.

THE catalogue embraces 75 head of Mares from 3 to 6 years old; very superior in quality. From 50 to 60 head of yearlings, from 5 to 8 years old, all broken to saddle and many to pole. Excursion rates from all points on electric-tracks. Guests from Los Angeles take 15 a.m. train. Santa Fe. Foot of First street, returning same evening. Grand barbecue repast on arrival of train. For particulars of breeding see circular to be had at the desk of J. F. Forster, 21 Temple Block. The question is not who will attend the sale, but rather who will not.

MARCUS A. FORSTER, Owner.

E. W. NOYES, Auctioneer.

DR. HONG SOI,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

317 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Are You Going to the World's Fair?

Secure Your Rooms

And as near the grounds as possible. You can do this by

calling on or addressing

The Columbian Fair Excursion Co.,

229 S. Spring-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

With four elegant hotels of 3000 guests capacity daily and moderate charges, we challenge competition in every respect. Certificates purchased now secure your accommodations at any time up to 30 days of the closing of the Fair. Unused certificates redeemed in cash. The Hide and Leather National Bank of Chicago, trustee for certificate holders. The Los Angeles National Bank, collector for Southern California. W. H. GORMAN, Gen. Agt.

Paint Your Buggy for One Dollar

With Neal's Carriage Paint!

P. H. MATHEWS, Agt.,

N.E. cor. Second & Main.

J. T. Sheward

—113 & 115 N. Spring St.

IMPROVEMENT of a high order has been going on in the big Cloak Department this week. You will find some new faces—an improvement for the better. You will see another lot of new goods. Things have been twisted and turned around, and all this has been for your advantage. New energy of a higher order, new goods of the better class; new ways have been inaugurated to improve the service, and every change is for a betterment or it would not take place. Now visit the Cloak Department; you will note an improvement at once. Service in this house must be the best. You can note a radical change in the Dress Goods Department; trade more than double over a year ago. Why? Samples are given to all applicants, goods are shown with the greatest freedom; energy is shown in every act; people are waited upon right; money is refunded on all goods not satisfactory. Broad-gauged, liberal and progressive ideas; what we aim at is to be known as the wide-awake retailers of Southern California; the very best methods alone will bring this about. To advertise one thing and do another kills a business dead as a hammer. Moderate priced dress goods lines our counters from end to end with buyers. Why pay two dollars a yard for a dress pattern, put up as a pattern suit, when you can buy something equally as good for a dollar a yard from off the piece? Why pay an extravagant price when you are the loser? Moderate-priced dress goods, 50c to a dollar a yard; moderate-priced silks, 50c to a dollar a yard; this catches the many? We work for this class of trade and we secure it. It is the same in Millinery; why pay an extravagant price for a hat when you can get as good a one for half the money. Nothing extra is tacked on for style. It is true we pay a high price to our trimmers—the large increase in trade at moderate profits more than makes up the difference and you receive the benefit. Why pay ten dollars for a hat you can buy here for \$6.00? Why pay \$5 for a hat you can buy here for \$4? Fine Leghorn Hats, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1; Fancy Straws at the same prices. There has been a lowering of prices in millinery this season. Royal Worcester Corsets—you should know of their merits; the best way is to try them. If not perfectly satisfactory after a week's wear bring them back and get another of a different shape. Royal Worcesters are the best.

\$100,000.00

Invested in the finest Line of

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS

Ever Seen in Los Angeles.

Our Assortment is Most Complete, our Suits are as well made and trimmed as Custom Goods, and our Prices are Lowest.

Summer Overcoating

Just Arrived—A fine Selection Made to Order from

\$20.00 ...UP TO... \$50.00

—Best Trimmings. —Silk Lined.

NICOLL THE TAILOR,

134 South Spring st., Los Angeles.

Thoroughly Sterilized.

UNSWEETENED

EVAPORATED CREAM

The excellent quality of this CREAM is the result of experiments extending over several years. It is an unsweetened cream. It is

Superior to all Other Brands—

in every element that makes it desirable as a substitute for pure cream or milk. It being entirely free from the objectionable color and flavor of other brands. As a food for infants it has no equal. It is a perfect substitute for mothers' milk. A trial of a single can will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

Ask for the Columbian Brand.

FOR SALE BY THE BEST GROCERS

At the uniform price of 15 cts. per can.

The Elgin Condensed Milk Company,

WM. H. MAURICE, Agt. for So. California.

Wall Paper Store,

345 North Main St., Under

St. Elmo Hotel.

Wall Paper, Room Mouldings, &c.

LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.

Fine Work a Specialty.

NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furniture, Carpets,

Lace and Silk Curtains,

Portieres, Oil Cloths,

Window Shades,

Linoleums, Mattings, Etc.

337-339-341 South Spring st.

Paint Your Buggy for One Dollar

With Neal's Carriage Paint!

P. H. MATHEWS, Agt.,

N.E. cor. Second & Main.

Some advertisers dwell upon the subject of climate and flowers, others on precipitating the entire universe over an embankment in about fifteen minutes, while we are meek and humble, merely stating in minor detail the—



GOODS WE HAVE TO OFFER!



HALE'S
Cor. Third & Spring Sts.

TODAY

We will offer 1650 yards of Eider Down and Fancy

Flannels

25c per Yd.

Worth 40c, 50c and 60c per yard.

15 doz. large size, all linen Damask Towels, worth 40c, at 22c each.

200 yards Turkey red Table Damask, good value at 35c yard, for 25c a yard.

4 pieces white Shaker Flannel, usually sold for 18c per yard, at 12c per yard.

6 pieces white and colored Embroidered Flannel, worth \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard, at 95c per yard.

4 pieces half-bleached Table Damask, worth 90c per yard, at 65c per yard.

One lot of Tapestry Table Covers, worth as high as \$5 each, for \$2 each.

Several pieces heavy Unbleached Muslin, 36 in. wide, value 10c a yard, at 7c a yard.

5 pieces left of bleached Canton Flannel at 5c per yard.

1000 yards Decca Muslin, sateen finish, sold everywhere at 12c, for 10c a yard.

7 pieces all-wool navy blue Flannel, good value at 50c, will be closed at 33c a yard.

One lot of Turkish Towels, worth 25c each, at 17c each.

10 pieces black open work Lawn, worth 20c a yard, at 12c a yard.

HALE'S

Third & Spring—branch of J. M. Hale & Co., 107-109 Spring St.

HALE'S
Cor. Third & Spring Sts.

TODAY

We will offer:

20 pieces colored India Silk, 22 in. wide, all colors, closing out price.....

40c
YARD

3 pieces Black Satin, sold everywhere at \$1 per yard, now on sale at.....

52c
YARD

2 pieces Black Corded Satin, 22 inches wide, reduced from \$1.50 to.....

\$1.00
YARD

4 pieces Black Brocaded Silk, 22 inches wide, former price \$1.50 and \$1.75 yard to close out.....

\$1.00
YARD

2 pieces Grissaille Silk, soft finish, suitable for waists and blouses, reduced from \$1.25 to.....

75c
YARD

25 pieces colored Faille Silk in all colors, sold by all silk houses at \$1.25 per yard, our price 77c per yard.

10 pieces colored India Silk, 24 inches wide, good value at \$1 per yard, now selling at 75c per yard.

650 pieces Surah Silk, 24 inches wide, in all colors, including black, reduced to 95c yard.

HALE'S

Third & Spring—branch of Hale Bros., Incorp., 937-941 Market St., San Francisco.

HALE'S
Cor. Third & Spring Sts.

TODAY

We will offer:

20 doz. Boys' mixed Cotton Ribbed Hose, all sizes, good value at 20c, our price today.....

12c
PAIR

25 doz. Children's Cotton Ribbed Hose, all sizes, brown, cardinal and blue; regular price 25c and 35c, our price today.....

15c
PAIR

Broken lines of Children's and Misses' Hose in blacks and colors, at about half their value.

One lot of Ladies' red All-wool Vests and Pants, never sold for less than \$1.25 each, will be closed out today at.....

75c
BACH

One lot of Ladies' gray fleeced Pants and Vests, worth 75c each, will be sold today for.....

40c
BACH

15 doz. Ladies' ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, long sleeves, ecru, very fine quality, always sold for \$1.25, must go today for 75c.

10 doz. Ladies' ribbed Lisle Thread Sleeveless Vests, ecru, worth \$1.00, our price today, 63c.

Ladies' Union Suits, what is left of them, at 97c and \$1.15 each.

HALE'S

Third & Spring—branch of J. M. Hale & Co., 107-109 Spring St.

HALE'S
Cor. Third & Spring Sts.

TODAY

We will offer another lot of White

Embroid'ries

At 10c per Yd.

So many ladies were disappointed in our previous sale who could not get here early enough, we have decided to continue this sale today and tomorrow, and have taken all of our Embroidery Edgings, worth up as high as 20c and 25c per yard and have marked them at the uniform price of 10c per yard. Don't miss this sale today.

Thursday, April 13th.

1650 yards White

NAINSOOK and PIQUE,

Value 12c, 15c and 20c per yard, for 10c yard.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14th.

1400 yards

Cashmere Flannelette

In stripes and figures, at 11c per yard. Both of the above can be seen in our show windows.

HALE'S

Third & Spring—branch of Hale Bros., Incorp., 937-941 Market St., San Francisco.

A WOMAN'S WRONGS.

Trial of the Ewing Divorce Suit Continued.

The Defendant Tells Her Story on the Witness Stand.

Brutal Treatment Received at the Hands of Her Husband.

Frequently Beaten and Otherwise Mistreated Without the Slightest Provocation—Testimony Offered as to Her Good Character.

The trial of the Ewing divorce case was resumed before Judge Van Dyke in Department Four yesterday morning, and occupied his attention all day. During the morning session the following witnesses were called and examined for the defense: D. H. Jenkins, John H. Venning, W. H. C. Johnson, Mrs. Flora C. Ford, Mrs. Mary M. Haven, Mrs. H. W. Crabbe, Paul R. Moore, W. C. Brown and Mrs. L. L. Blanchard. Their testimony was, for the most part, to the effect that, from their observation and knowledge of Mrs. Ewing, she was an affectionate mother, a dutiful wife and a clean and neat housekeeper, thus directly contradicting the evidence introduced by the plaintiff.

During the afternoon session Mrs. Emma A. Ewing, the defendant in the case, was called upon to take the stand and testify in her own behalf. She is a delicate, refined looking woman, with very fair hair and delicately-molded features, small of stature and very slender. Her general deportment is unmistakably that of a well-bred and cultivated woman, and it was evident that she felt her position keenly as she was called upon to refute the charges preferred against her. Although laboring under the infirmity of total deafness, her command of language was simply marvelous, and as she recited the story of her wrongs, in response to the typewritten questions handed up to her by her counsel, the scene was one which might have melted a heart of stone.

She testified to the effect that for the past twenty-three years she had been unable to hear any sound whatever. She was married to Robert S. Ewing at Milwaukee in February, 1883. She had been, prior to her marriage, a teacher in an asylum for the deaf and dumb in Wisconsin, but it was destroyed by fire and she went to Milwaukee, where she supported herself by painting. Both of her children were born in Wisconsin. Constance in 1884 and Ariel in 1885. In the fall of 1887 the whole family, which consisted of herself, the two children, Ewing and his son, Stanley, came out to this State and located in this city. Their first place of residence was on Broadway, where they rented a couple of rooms. Ewing drank very hard after they got settled down, but she could not recall any particular acts of cruelty on his part at that time.

Hosage Bell, Esq., objected to the introduction of any remarks of this kind by Mrs. Ewing, but, being unable to hear him, the defendant was unconscious of the interruption and continued her testimony while the attorney was addressing the Court.

East with the children. The following April, however, they returned, and resided on Olive street until the following September. He abused her shamefully during that time, striking her in the face whenever she said anything he did not like. He frequently pushed her against the walls of their rooms and took her by the throat, until she was nearly strangled. In September they removed to Shaw avenue, where he was frequently very cruel to her, knocking her down with his fists and kicking her as she lay upon the floor, without the slightest provocation.

She was not nearly so afraid of him when he was drinking as in his sober moments. After reciting a number of incidents of her husband's brutality, Mrs. Ewing stated that the next week to Butte City, Iowa, whither he promised to follow her with their children, but, as he did not do so, she returned and he then informed her that he had applied for a divorce. He also said he had sent her a summons but she never received it.

She then took rooms on Broadway, where she spent a good deal of her time with the children. From there she moved to 217 Main street. Upon one occasion when she went to his studio to dissuade him from dragging her through the divorce court, he shook her till she was nearly breathless and threatened to ruin her, body, soul and mind, if she contested the suit.

At another time he beat her with a cane in the Broadway market. Mrs. Ewing then related a number of similar occurrences at the Sarnot and Jackson houses, and the lodging house on Olive street where they now resided. At the close of her direct testimony court adjourned for the day, the matter going over until this morning.

Must Be Furnished With a "Character."
A remarkable instance of official regulation of morality in women has been reported from New Zealand. An important bill has been brought before the House of Representatives, which, if passed, will make it necessary for washerwomen to show to the Minister of Public Works a certificate of character signed by four justices and a policeman. This certificate having been indorsed by the censors of feminine morals and the woman's premises having been inspected, proved the august authority is satisfied, she will receive a certificate of merit to scrub out soiled linen. Apropos of this report, which may be unfounded, a caustic woman writer says: "The aspect of policemen and justices furnishing certificates of moral character to any human being is edifying, unless the New Zealand product differs radically from that of New York, Chicago or Boston. It seems more like an instance when a comparison of the respective disqualification of notes and beams would be in order."

LEFT HER HOME.

J. A. Sherman Deserted by His Wife—A Peculiar Case.

J. A. Sherman, a fruit-dealer living at No. 366 Buena Vista street, last night called at the Times office, greatly excited, and told a rather peculiar story. He said about six months ago his boy George, aged 16 years, was clerking for him, but frequently went with ill-chosen companions, and in some cases became intoxicated. Matters did not go well, although the boy continued to live at home. Mr. Sherman's wife Jennie has been for some time an employee of the Central Park Floral Company. Last Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were walking out together, when he noticed that she acted somewhat strangely. On Sunday morning she and the boy went to church, as Sherman supposed at the time, but they did not return and have not been heard from since. She left nearly all her effects, as well as a quantity of money, behind her. Sherman wishes to secure information regarding the whereabouts of the missing ones.

RESULT OF POOR DRIVING.

Accident to H. E. Huntington of the Southern Pacific.

H. E. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Company, and family narrowly escaped serious injury in a collision between a cable car and their carriage Sunday afternoon in San Francisco. The vehicle, in which were H. E. Huntington, Mrs. Huntington and N. K. Masten and daughter, was struck by a car of the Sutter street cable line at the corner of Devisadero street and Pacific avenue and the occupants were thrown upon the hard pavement. Mrs. Huntington was severely hurt than any of the others, receiving a cut on the chin and badly spraining a thumb. The others were badly shaken up, but otherwise did not suffer from the effects of the accident. The team, after the party had been so suddenly spilled, regained their feet almost instantly and dashed away, scattering pieces of the wrecked carriage all along their course. The accident was the result of poor driving more than the fault of the cable car.

Promptly Squelched.
There was some talk on the streets yesterday about changes in the Police Commission, it being stated that the removal of Mr. Tufts was contemplated. The talk grew out of the arrests of a number of saloon-keepers for violation of the Sunday-closing ordinance, and was alleged that the saloon men held Mr. Tufts responsible for the enforcement of the law. Inquiry at the city hall developed the fact that the matter had been talked of among some of the Councilmen, but it was stated that it met with no encouragement and was promptly squelched. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Tufts has been absent from the commission for several meetings past, and it was proposed to make this an excuse for relieving him.

Cause and Effect.
(Texas Sitings.)
Undertaker (to Harlem physician). Did a stranger call on you today for treatment?
Physician. No.
"That's strange. The gentleman was looking for a physician, and I recommended you very highly."
"Yes, I guess that's the reason he didn't come to see me."

Sixty Miles on a Cake of Ice.

As near as I can recollect, it was about 17 years ago, during a very hard winter. The Ohio river had been frozen solid for about five weeks, and when the thaw commenced I was at Aurora, Ind. A man named Blackburne had a barge filled with salt which had broken loose and drifted down the river in an ice gorge. He hired me to go with him in a skiff to look for the barge and see if we could land it. He was afraid it would be ground to pieces in the gorge. We left Aurora about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and about 5 o'clock, after making our way through tolerably clear water, we were suddenly caught in an immense jam of ice. There was one cake which covered a space of half an acre at least. We pulled our little boat up to the edge of the ice and prepared to make a night of it as best we could. It was bitterly cold, and though we were warmly clothed we had to keep running and jumping about on the ice to keep from freezing. To add to our misery, we had nothing to eat.

We slowly moved along until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when our ice cake stuck fast. For three hours we did not move a foot. Then we began to move again and floated all that day. About 6 o'clock in the evening we came so close to the wharf at Madison, Ind., that a rope was thrown to us and we and our skiff were pulled ashore. I shall never forget that night's ride. We did not know what minute our cake of ice might split in two under our feet and drop us into the river. It was a terrible thing the way it rocked and cracked all night long. When we were pulled ashore at Madison, we were weak from hunger and stiff and sore from our 60-mile ride.—Interview in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Straining Toward the Stars.
When in 1835 the Dornat refractor of 9 1/2 inches aperture was constructed, it was considered a masterpiece, and it was considered the limit had been reached. Guinand, however, had made better glass possible, and Fraunhofer better workmanship. As a consequence there were constructed in 1845 two object glasses of 15 inches aperture, but this limit was again surpassed when we succeeded in procuring disks for an 18 1/2-inch glass, which were figured and sent to Chicago. Then followed the 26-inch lenses of the Washington and McCormick observatories, the 30-inch of the Pulukows, and finally the great 36-inch lens of the Lick observatory. It must be remembered that the ground had been disrupted inch by inch, and with each succeeding advance the limit of successful glass melting was thought to have been attained.

Even quite recently a noted optician, speaking of the possibility of obtaining disks larger than 36 inches, said it appeared to him that the chances of obtaining 40-inch disks in the present state of the art were remote. And yet there are now in my manufactory two remarkably fine disks of 40 inches diameter ready for figuring. Who, then, shall set the limit to this phase of the art, considering the great possibilities of scientific improvement and advance of the present day, in view of what has been accomplished by Alvan G. Clarke in North American Review.



The latest patterns of Axminsters, Moquette, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Axminster, all-wool and cotton chaise Extra Superiores, all-wool Art Squares, Full line of Rugs, Mattings, Linoleums, Oil Cloth, etc., from the best mills.

JUST ARRIVED.

A large importation of Cassaba, Oriental, Irish Point, Etamine, Brussels, Swiss, Marie Antoinette, Muslin and Nottingham Lace Curtains.

New lines of Furniture arriving daily. In

Rattan Furniture

We have some beauties.

Wm. S. ALLEN,

332-334 S. SPRING-ST.

You Are Sick!



—Why Don't You Go to The—

Golden West Medical and Surgical Institute,

At 143 S. MAIN-ST.

WHERE examination is free? WHERE the Doctors will tell you about your disease without asking a question? WHERE if you cannot be cured, the Doctors will tell you so, and positively will not take your money? WHERE diseases of men and women are treated and are guaranteed quickly cured? WHERE charges are low, and all cases treated are guaranteed quickly cured? WHERE specialists of long experience are fully equipped with all necessary apparatus and appliance for the medical or surgical treatment of all chronic nervous and sexual diseases of both sexes. It matters not what your trouble may be, come for examination and satisfy yourself that the Doctors understand your case.

CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

RANCHERS!

HOGS WANTED!

—BY—

The Cudahy Packing Company

ON JULY FIRST, 1893,

By Which Time Our

CARPETS! PACKING HOUSE,

With a Killing Capacity Of

150,000 HOGS ANNUALLY

Will Be Completed.

WE require 500 Hogs daily in order to operate our present plant to its full capacity, and are prepared to increase it to any extent necessary to care for all the hogs that may be offered us.

We solicit correspondence both from those wanting hogs for breeding purposes and from those having thoroughbred breeding stock for sale. Information furnished regarding the successful breeding and growing of hogs.

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal'

—Packers of the Celebrated—

"REX" Brand of Hams, Bacon, Lard, Canned Meats, and EXTRACT OF BEEF.



GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs. SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects. SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic effects in Platinotype, Aristo and other processes. SILVER MEDAL for most artistic groups.

Awarded February 17, 1893.

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. The above, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.,

Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

HANCOCK & BANNING

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Southfield WELLINGTON Lump

COAL

and Catalina Soapstone Wall Finish.

This material is fire-proof, has a beautiful tint, and can be washed without injury.

Office:

130 West Second-st. Telephone 36.

2nd Yard—838 North Main-st. Telephone 1047.

FOSMIR IRON WORKS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of—

Machinery, —AND THE—
La Dow Perpetual Hay Press.

Our Specialty is the Well-known Improved Fosmir Gang Plow.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK AND BRASS CASTINGS.

416 to 430 Alpine st. Los Angeles, Cal.

WEATHER BUREAU.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES.
April 11, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 30.04; at 5 p.m., 30.05. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 44° and 59°. Maximum temperature, 64°. Minimum temperature, 42°. Character of weather, clear.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Reports received at Los Angeles on April 11. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.
Los Angeles.	30.05	59	41	—
San Diego.	30.08	60	41	—
Pasadena.	30.10	62	41	—
Keeler.	30.12	62	41	—
San Francisco.	30.12	62	41	—
Sacramento.	30.04	59	41	—
Red Bluff.	30.11	59	41	—
Eureka.	30.11	59	41	—
Roseburg.	30.03	59	41	—
Portland.	30.04	59	41	—

The round trip to Santa Barbara during the flower festival is \$4.50 by the Southern Pacific, tickets good to return until 17th. Special train leaves Arcade Depot this morning at 7:30; returning, leaves Santa Barbara 5:30 p.m., after the floral parade and battle of flowers.

For Catalina Island! Until further notice the steamer Falcon will make weekly trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with Southern Pacific trains only, leaving the Arcade depot at 9:25 a.m., Saturdays, returning Mondays. For further information apply to the Wilmington Transportation Company, No. 139 Western street.

We have just received a large invoice of fine white and gold cases. These are the best articles we have had for the price and style; also swinging dressing mirrors in the same style. Call on them at Santa Barbara, Va. & Co., 133 South Spring street.

Engineers and all persons whose occupation disarranges the lower bowels in their proper function should use Beller's Colic Grippe Specific. It is good for other things besides a gripe.

Hovary & Breese, the Broadway undertakers, reported four deaths yesterday. Louis Moore, age 30; Mrs. Marshall Sullivan, age 73 years; Elbert P. Marshall, age 29 years; and Mrs. W. P. Boyle, age 23 years.

Floor space, suitable for light machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor of Times Building. Also first-class offices on same floor.

If you want to avoid the fogs go to Hotel Mentone, at the foot of the hill, on the shaped railroad, and the nearest station to Bear Valley and Seven Oaks.

The president of the Board of Trade, W. C. Patterson, Esq., will address the Union Club tonight. Subject, "Glimpses of Mexico." Admission free.

Kinza Hirai, a noted Japanese scholar, will address the Union Club tonight. Subject, "The Recent Political Revolution in Japan." Admission free.

Do not fail to call and see the Fresno county exhibit (free) at Nos. 315 and 317 South Spring street, in the front part of the Mammoth shoe house.

Miss M. A. Jordan, No. 318 South Spring street, has just received an elegant assortment of French pattern hats for the opera.

Maj. W. A. Richardson, U. S. A., will address the Union Club tonight. Subject, "The World Around." Admission free.

Tonight at 8. Union Club lectures. Admission free. At Union Church, corner Third and Hill.

Removal—T. N. Lord has removed his drug store to the E. E. cor. of Spring and Sixth streets.

The artists of the Bryson Block will close their exhibition on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohman, 314 South Spring street. Fire ins. reduced on "company" plan. Baskerville, 218 N. Main, La France bldg.

If you want an orange farm or land, see ad. of W. P. McIntosh in another column.

Let K. & K., the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit or the new water style. James Meane's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

For choice stationery and periodicals go to B. C. Hinman & Co., 216 South Spring street. Dr. E. W. Fleming, throat, nose and ear, 12 1/2 South Broadway, rooms 1-3.

Summer prices now at Hotel Ramona. Elegant rooms at \$12 per month. See advertisement of city poultry ranch, stocked.

Read Kan-Koo add on this page about silk. Stoves, C. T. Pauls, 130 South Main. See Campbell's great Indian collection.

"The Unique" kid-glove house. A purse containing a small amount of money was picked up on the street yesterday and left at the police station, where it now awaits an owner.

The members of the Council and other city officials will go up to the Providence ranch today to inspect the site of the proposed headwater for the water system.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. McMonney, L. Hybell, D. Cutler, Mansfield Lovell, Walter J. Allen, M. D. Davis, Basch, E. L. Thayer, Everett P. Ashley, W. S. Williamson.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Stewart of Pasadena will deliver an address this evening at the First Presbyterian Church on the "Bridge Controversy." He does so by request of the Presbytery of Los Angeles, which is now in session in this city.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce, headed by President Dan Freeman and Maj. E. F. C. Klokke, went yesterday afternoon soliciting members. They were very successful, and added about twenty-five names to the roll as a result of their labors.

A consignment containing 175 new books of various kinds has been placed on the shelves of the public library. The books are from the Putnam Publishing House of New York city, and two cases containing 200 volumes are expected to arrive in a few days from the same place.

The newly-elected directors of the Board of Trade met at 9:30 a.m. yesterday, and organized by selecting from their number the following officers for the ensuing year: R. H. Howell, president; A. Jacoby, vice-president; and L. N. Breed, treasurer. Gregory Perkins, Jr., was reappointed secretary, as were also Graf & Latham, attorneys for the board.

Coroner Cates returned yesterday from San Fernando, where he was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of Jim Kan, a Chinaman, who committed suicide at that place on Monday. The Mongolian left several letters behind, stating that he had been lately planning to commit suicide some time ago, also giving directions as to his burial and funeral ceremonies.

A box on which the express charges were \$7.45, was yesterday received at Senator White's law office from Washington. It was not opened, but is supposed to contain letters of recommendation, petitions, etc., which reached the capital after the Senator's departure for home via Florida. About four hundred letters addressed to his office here are also awaiting the Senator's arrival.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The California Exhibit May Be All Right,

But It Had a Narrow Escape in the Wreck.

Los Angeles Lines Have Not Agreed on Combination.

Newport as a Railroad Terminus.—The Nevada Southern—Significant Union Pacific News—Local and Personal Mention.

There are yet hopes for the safety of the two carloads of exhibits from Southern California, destined to the World's Fair, and which were reported totally wrecked. The two cars, one loaded with Los Angeles county's exhibit and the other with San Diego's, were in the wreck which occurred last Wednesday, near Albuquerque, and the cars were smashed up more or less. The contents, consisting chiefly of cases containing glass jars of fruit, prepared in an attractive manner, were transferred to other cars and continued on toward Chicago. According to a dispatch from an Atlantic and Pacific official, the exhibit was not damaged. It is possible, however, that when the cases are opened in Chicago, some loss will be discovered. A number of cars loaded with oranges, consigned by private parties, were wrecked at the same time, and this was the fruit with which the neighborhood Indians regaled themselves. The wreck was a bad one, resulting from one of the worst sandstorms known on the desert, and considerable money loss was sustained. If it should prove to be true that the Southern California exhibit is damaged, it would be an irreparable loss.

TRANSCONTINENTAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

Chicago, April 11.—A meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association will be held here tomorrow. This morning the members of the association met to perfect an organization, but almost immediately adjourned.

SCRAP HEAP.

W. H. Snedaker, of the Rio Grande, will return to San Francisco today.

The Santa Fe overland due to arrive at 8:30 last evening, was reported twelve hours late.

The Rock Island excursion for the East left Los Angeles yesterday with forty-three people.

B. H. Garland of the Wabash is supplying Los Angeles citizens with large wall maps issued by that railroad for free distribution.

The freight agents had another meeting yesterday afternoon at the Santa Fe offices. They did not seem to be making much headway in their combination against the rate-cutting boat line.

C. B. Smith has been appointed general agent of the California Fruit Express Company, with offices at Chicago. For several years he has been general agent of the Union Pacific Railway at New Orleans, La.

The impending war of coastwise freight rates will boost the landing at Newport into more prominence, and Mr. Fadden, president of the Santa Ana Railroad, will hold the key to the situation. The railroad has a good water front and does a great deal more business than competitors have any idea.

The Nevada Southern Road is progressing. Trains are now running to Blackburn, 13 miles west of Gold's, and grading has been completed to Summit, 30 miles. The ultimate destination to be reached is the Gooping district in Nevada. One Brooks locomotive has been ordered and a second one will be purchased. Daily trains will be run.

The increase of 25 cents in the price of meals on dining cars west of Chicago and St. Louis became effective April 1, and so far there has been no noticeable decrease in patronage. The waiters on the cars, however, are making complaint because their tips have almost entirely ceased. When 75 cents was the price of a meal guests frequently gave the waiter a dollar and told him to keep the change. It saved trouble. But now that the price of the meal is \$1 there is no change to keep, and the percentage of men who will dig for an extra quarter for the waiter is small. The average sum heretofore received each month in tips by a dining car waiter was about \$20, and with their monthly salary of \$25, it gave them a reasonable income.

The Union Pacific has contracted for the coming season an item of expenditure in the shape of 2,500,000 ties, the cost of which amounts to \$1,000,000, or 40 cents each. From the headquarters of the company at Omaha are being dispatched daily the inspectors to the various timber districts of the States where the Union Pacific has contracted for this large number of ties. Extensive preparations are being made for building branch lines to tap the main and other portions now in operation west and northwest. In different departments of the shops at Omaha several thousand men are busy turning out material for new rolling stock. The locomotive department has about completed seven unusually large engines. Besides building a number of new vestibule cars, many of the old ones are being run into the shops for alteration and renovation.

ONE MIGHT as well try to stem the rapids of Niagara as to expect perfect health while a scrofulous taint exists in the blood. Through its alterative and purifying properties, Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes every vestige of scrofulous poison from the blood.

FRUITS and vegetables, wholesale and retail. Dr. Will's celebrated asparagus, finest in the world. Goods delivered. Telephone 388. Althouse Bros., 108 W. First.

THE ONLY complete powder in the world that is without vulgarity, without injury to the user and without doubt a beautifier, is Pizzoni's.

BUTTER like sweet cream at Stephens, Mott Market.

YES, of course I get my cheese of Stephens, Mott Market.

"FOUR staffs of life" combined in Makakee Self-Raising Pancake Flour.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 408 S. Spring.

POLICE BUSINESS.

The Usual Weekly Routine Business Disposed of.

The Police Commission held its regular meeting yesterday. There were present Commissioners Bosbyssell, Bradish, Weldon and Mayor Rowan, besides Chief Glass.

After the approval of the minutes the report of the Chief favoring the granting of a petition for a transfer of license at No. 1536 San Fernando street from J. J. Maloney to Charles Jaeger was received and the petition allowed.

The petitions referred to the Chief were one from Clement Vincent for transfer of license at No. 522 North Alameda street from Vincent & Vail to himself, from McManus and Breen for transfer of license at No. 162 North Los Angeles street from John McManus, and one from H. Richmond for transfer of license at No. 790 San Pedro street from Gus Joerimann.

A communication was received from the City Clerk, stating that in the matter of sending police officers to the World's Fair to act on Capt. Bonfield's force the City Council would grant such request on condition that it could be done without additional expense to the city.

It was decided that the two members of the force could not be spared for that purpose unless additional help could be secured, and the communication was filed.

The demands as presented were approved, with the exception of one for supplies and medicines for the receiving hospital furnished by H. M. Sale & Sons. This was referred to the Council, and the commission adjourned.

UNCLE SAM'S

Truist Lieutenant, Mr. E. B. Smith, Postmaster at Pomona, Cal., Makes a Strong Statement.

Among all the well-known citizens of Pomona, none are better or more favorably known than Mr. E. B. Smith, postmaster.

THIS MEANS BUSINESS.

The Stock of Goods Has Got to Go.

The Store Has Been Leased to Other Parties, Who Must Have Possession the 15th of May.

Buyers of clothing, hats and gents' furnishings will have it all their own way the next thirty days. The Pitcher & Co., No. 223 South Spring street (second door west of the Los Angeles Theater), have claimed all along that they were closing out to quit business. They have now decided to quit business, and they are now offering their stock at a great sacrifice.

It is a genuine closing out sale. Even the store fixtures, including mirrors, show-cases, nickel window-furniture, counters and shelving, are for sale. There will be, the next few days, such bargains as never were heard of before in Los Angeles.

CORONADO BEACH.

The Queen of All the Resorts on the Pacific. The season at the Hotel Coronado is at its zenith. The weather is superb, and the diversions on tap are of the pleasure-producing sort. Rabbit coursing with greyhounds, paper chases, aquatic polo, tank and surf bathing, fishing, shooting, tally-ho coaching, dancing, tennis, bowling, etc. Plenty of good rooms now, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Round-trip tickets with one week's board at greatly reduced rates. Call on T. D. Yeomans, Agent, 129 North Spring.

DRESSMAKING! Dressmaking! Mrs. J. H. Wallace, late of Chicago, is now in charge of our dressmaking parlors. Her fitting is guaranteed perfect, style and finish without equal. Satisfaction is assured. Your own materials made up. Mourning and street suits a specialty. Call on Mrs. Wallace, 217 South Spring street, between Second and Third.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, April 24, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., I will cause to be sold at public auction, at Central Warehouse, 251 San Pedro st., Los Angeles, to the highest bidder, nine cases of household goods, the property of W. B. Rathbun, and one trunk of clothing belonging to Frank Dashiell, to satisfy claim against said parties J. B. Burns.

FOR a nice, clean, quiet lunch, call to see Cohen at the New England Dairy, First st., near Broadway. You will be treated right, go away satisfied and call again. Open all night.

MOTHERS, be sure and always use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children while teething. It is the best of all.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—In consequence of the many complaints of the theft of THE TIMES from its subscribers in this city, we will pay for the next sixty days a reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of any of the offenders.

THOSE chicken pan pies are immense. New England Dairy. Open all night.

CONRAD for fine watch repairing, 123 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

DANDRUFF is a disease of the scalp. Van Harren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

TRY "Makakee" Pancake Flour.

VISITING CARDS engraved Langstaffer, 218 West Second street. Tel. 162.

READ "Hot Springs Specials" on Sunday

THE WORLD'S Fare

ought to be good and wholesome. Frequently it is not. Trouble is, something is wrong with the cooking.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

insures wholesome food, and food that stays moist and fresh. Nothing like it.

"Absolutely the Best."

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 408 S. Spring.

ST. CHARLES
EVAPORATED
UNSWEETENED
CREAM
A BLESSING TO BABIES
A BOON TO GOOD COOKING
THE ONLY PERFECTLY
STERILIZED MILK IN THE WORLD.

STRIKING PROOF!

In Favor of the New Method of Treating Catarrh.

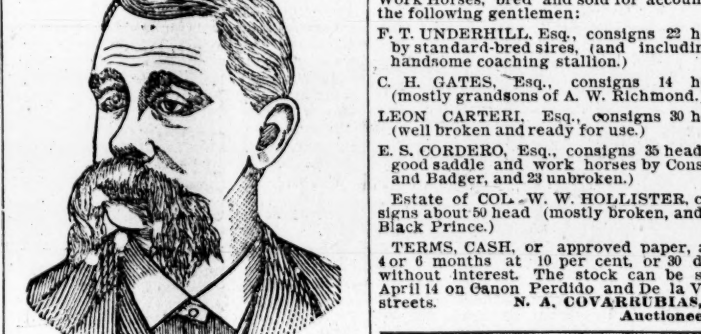
Mr. E. B. Smith's Strong Statement—Remember Their Mail Treatment.

From April 1 to May 1 Dr. De Monco and Associates will treat catarrhal affections only at the rate of \$5.00 a month and furnish all medicines free until cured. For all other diseases the price will be low and uniform, according to the actual cost of the remedies required.

UNCLE SAM'S

Truist Lieutenant, Mr. E. B. Smith, Postmaster at Pomona, Cal., Makes a Strong Statement.

Among all the well-known citizens of Pomona, none are better or more favorably known than Mr. E. B. Smith, postmaster.



MR. E. B. SMITH

The following statement made by Mr. Smith carries weight with it, and will be good news to his many friends. He says: "I suffered for years from chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat, and during the past year the trouble became very much worse. I had intense pains through my head, and sometimes roaring and ringing sounds that would almost make me mad. My hearing was so much affected that it caused me considerable annoyance. My nose was always stopped up with large, hard lumps, there was a continual discharge of mucus into my throat, and in the morning it would cause me to hawk and spit up. I was almost exhausted. I had severe pains through my chest and under my shoulders. I could not sleep well at night, and would get up in the morning feeling bad and little refreshed."

"I have been under the care of Dr. De Monco and associates but a short time, and I have not felt so well for years. I sleep well, my head is clear, and my hearing is wonderfully improved. I am very well pleased indeed, and I am glad to give my statement if it can be of any benefit to the public."

Their Mail Treatment.

In addition to their office treatment and for the benefit of those who cannot visit them, they have "Question Blanks" which they will send to you upon application by mail. Be sure to answer each question carefully, for upon this the success of their treatment. Medicines will be promptly shipped to your address.

Remember.

Permanency, Education, Experience, Honesty and Skill is the Foundation on Which They Build.

DeMonco Medical Institute

Located Permanently in the Newell & Rade Building, 217 South Spring street, between Second and Third.

121 1/2 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

Dr. De Monco and Associates

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs, Nervous diseases, Skin diseases, Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 to 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a.m.

The American Electric Belt

Does cure many diseases which drugs and medicines will not reach. Thousands of seemingly hopeless and incurable cases have been relieved and cured by this scientific belt all over the world. Send four cents for illustrated catalogue of prices, information, testimonials, etc. Dr. G. HUDSON, Natick House, Room 76, Los Angeles, Cal. Mention THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 12 1893.

TONIGHT the 200th anniversary of printing in New York will be celebrated by a banquet at DeMonco's in that city.

William Bradford was appointed Official Printer on April 10, 1783, and tonight's dinner closes a series of celebrations throughout the country. Bradford's first printing was an appeal in Dutch and English for subscriptions to ransom two men held as slaves by Barbary corsairs.

This announcement should interest all, and so should the prices and quality of our silks. We offer you a good China Silk at 50c a yard, and a Pongee Dress from \$3.50 to \$9.00. Our Silk Department is growing; it will continue to grow, for we have the right goods at a low figure. Come and be convinced.

KAN-KOO, 110 S. Spring st.

CURTIS & WHEELER'S Shoes & Cost

Not a few pair, but a complete line of them in all sizes and widths. We are compelled to do this in order to make room for a new line of Shoes which we have succeeded in obtaining the exclusive sale of, and as we do not intend carrying Curtis & Wheeler's shoes any longer, we have decided to close out every pair of them at actual cost. This is an opportunity which has never occurred before and probably will never occur again. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Dress Goods Dept.

Have you visited this department?

If not, there is a treat in store for you. Day by day we have improved until now we stand second to none. You can find the finest novelties that are manufactured, and the prices are far below any that have been quoted. We place on sale today a lot of all-wool Novelty Suitings, 40 inches wide, at 50c a yard; these were intended to be sold at 75c. They come in plaids, stripes and plain effects, and we guarantee that they are the best goods for the money that you have ever seen. Our line of All-wool Challies at 50c, 65c and 75c are already the pick of the town; we have over 100 different styles in colorings and blacks. The 65c and 75c grades are the genuine imported goods; the 50c grade is of domestic manufacture, but guaranteed to be all wool. Plaid dress goods seem to have taken quite a hold this season. We carry a very nice line of them, ranging in price from 50c to \$1.50 a yard. We have just received a new line called Beau de Laine; these goods have a satin finish and are the handsomest that have ever been seen; they are 40 inches wide, all wool, and our price is only \$1.00. We have a large assortment of embroidered Pattern Suits at \$12.50, \$14 and \$18; these we consider the cheapest that have ever been offered; they are all new, this season's styles, and cannot be duplicated. We have just received an elegant line of Plaid Silks made for Shirt Waists; the combination of colors is very handsome and they can be worn with any color skirt.

Domestic Dept.

This is without doubt the largest department in the State

Our stock is now complete, and we are showing the finest assortment of wash fabrics that has ever been brought into Los Angeles. In Gingham we are showing a splendid line at 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c. We would particularly call your attention to the 15c line, as this is sold in a number of places for Scotch goods and usually bring 25c a yard. The colorings are exceedingly handsome, and we will venture to say there is not a piece in the lot that is not a ready seller. At 20c a yard we show the genuine Scotch Gingham; these are 34 inches wide and line this season than heretofore. The prices range from 12 1/2c to 60c a yard. We have about 200 pieces of Half-wool Challies, all new goods this season. We intend placing them on sale for 18c; the price these goods are sold for all over the country is 25c. We are having a run on the Satin Glosias; if you have not seen them ask to go so, it will be worth your while; they are made up in exact imitation of the figured satin and it is hard to tell them apart; the price is 20c a yard. We are making a special feature of our lace stripe effects at 15c a yard; this is a new material, which is bound to be very popular; it is 30 inches wide and is said to wash as well as a piece of muslin. We have just received by express 60 pieces of double-fold Polka-dot Chambrays, which we are offering at 20c a yard.

Cloak Dept.

The talk of the town today is our little Cloak Dept.

It does not occupy very much space, but the garments that are found in it are of the very latest style, and the prices are far under anything to be seen in this city. In the line of Capes we have about 100 different styles, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$50.00. In Jackets we carry 75 different styles, both with cape and without cape. We can fit any person, as we carry a complete line of sizes. The prices of Jackets run from \$2.00 to \$25.00. It certainly will be worth your while to visit this department even if you do not intend purchasing; it will give you an idea of the class of goods that we are carrying and the prices which we are selling them at. We guarantee to save you at least 25 per cent. on all purchases made.

Glove Dept.

We are the sole agents

For the Foster Kid Gloves, and we are selling their 5-hook kid gloves in colors and black, in all sizes, for \$1.00 a pair. They are without doubt the best glove for the money in the market, and we fit every pair to the hand. We have just received our new stock of Silk Mitts and Gloves. They far excel anything for value we have ever carried before. Our Mitts range in price from 25c to \$1.00 a pair. In Silk Gloves we carry a full line of colors and blacks, the prices of which range from 35c to \$1.50 a pair. We also carry a full line of Rubber Gloves for gardening purposes, which we are selling at much lower prices than they are asking for them elsewhere.

Build Houses to Suit!

Monthly Installments

Of say, from \$20 a month or more to suit purchasers' means. This is really a rare chance to get a good lot as an investment, or a home on easy terms.

Auction sale Wednesday, April 12, 1893, at 10:30, on the grounds. Full particulars and maps of

C. A. Sumner & Co.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents and Auctioneers, 107 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

The W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mfg. Co's LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS Commercial street.

UNDERTAKERS. D. G. PECK CO., 140 N. Main-st. Embalming a Specialty. Always Open. Telephone 81.

Hammer & Sons
People's Store
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE
TELEPHONE No. 1163.

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1893.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

"Education is an ornament in prosperity, a refuge in adversity."

THE COST OF AN EDUCATION!



THE PARENTS' DISCUSSION.

HUSBAND—"My dear, our boy Robert graduates from the public schools very soon, you know. Have you thought what he had best do then?"

WIFE—"Well, John, I'd like very much to send him to college if you think we could afford it."

HUSBAND—"I'm afraid that is out of the question, my dear. Do you know that it would cost us at the very least \$800 a year for him at any good college?"

WIFE—"Goodness! as much as that? Of course we can't send him. But I do want to give him a good start in the world, and I don't think a public school education is enough to equip him for the battle of life."

HUSBAND—"No, it is not today, when education is so general. Now, I've been thinking by an advertisement I saw in THE TIMES the other day, and that is why I brought up the subject tonight. The great trouble is, I think, that most people stumble into business, and are thrown into it by accident or temporary necessity, or are drawn into it by misguided ambition or a perverted fancy, without any serious thought as to their real fitness for it. When the years for learning the theory and practice of their trade or profession are passed, they often awaken with regret and dismay to the fact that they have not only made a mistake in their selection, but have wasted the precious years of early manhood upon a wrong pursuit.

"Now, the chief thing for our boy's success in life is not education as much as proper education—that is, education along the line of his natural bent. It's a year or two before he graduates. I'm going to give him an opportunity of doing a little study at home during this time. I was looking at the TIMES edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica today, and it's really a great thing. With these valuable hints in the house, Robert will have information upon every possible subject at his hand, and it is the most reliable information in the world. Whatever his natural bent is, he can find proper development for it in this Encyclopedia, whether it's the law, mechanics, engineering, literature or any of the arts and sciences. I think when he is ready to graduate we will have made up our minds what he is best fitted for by his use of these books. Besides, there he will find the life stories of all the great men of the past, and he will know of their efforts, their struggles and their successes, and he may have a better and more serious view of life. These books have in them all the instruction he can get in a college education. Honestly, the TIMES has given us a great opportunity. No, my dear, what do you think of my scheme?"

WIFE—"It's just splendid, John; but what will the books cost?"

HUSBAND—"Why, that is the most surprising part of it. We can get them for only ten cents a day; just think of it!"

For Only \$1.00

The TIMES will send you a sample volume, charges prepaid. The remaining 24 volumes you can obtain by the payment of 10 cents a day, payable monthly, and a dime savings bank is presented free to each subscriber; or you can secure the entire 25 volumes at once on payment of \$5 down and \$5 per month. To those accepting this offer the entire 25 volumes are secured at a cost of \$1.95 per volume, which is less than one-fourth the cost of the original work.

THIS BEAUTIFUL SET OF BOOKS CAN BE SEEN AT

THE TIMES READING ROOM,

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347 S. Spring-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

About fifty friends of Hon. and Mrs. J. Marion Brooke assembled at their home, corner of Stanton avenue and Pico street, last Monday night, in response to an invitation extended by them to the members of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Nothing was left undone by the genial host and hostess which could add to the pleasure of the occasion, and the evening was greatly enjoyed by all present.

The company were entertained with several finely-executed pieces of instrumental music by the Misses and Master Brooks and Walter Haas, and provisions were made for dancing for those who wished to do so. Another very pleasing feature of the evening was a recitation, "Genevieve," by the celebrated elocutionist, Mrs. Morris, who told the beautiful and pathetic story in a most skillful and impressive manner. The remainder of the evening was devoted to games and social intercourse, and after a dainty collation the company dispersed, unanimously voting the affair a great success.

Among those present were Dr. C. W. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bonnyge, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Bard, J. L. Pavlovich, Mr. Lillie Kimball, Mrs. M. Greenman, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown, John Rockwood, Miss Pickett, Miss Anderson, Mrs. King, A. S. Jones, Fred Renshaw, Mr. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, W. F. Haas, Mrs. A. E. Clausen, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, M. M. Levering, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bowles, T. G. Mernin, Mrs. Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Sheldon, Mrs. Edmundson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cole, Mrs. T. Barrows and Miss Mae Hand.

ART EXHIBIT.

The art exhibition in the Bryson Block will close on Thursday afternoon. The artists express themselves well pleased with the interest shown. More than a thousand people have visited the rotunda, and many have testified their appreciation by buying pictures. Eugene Torrey's "Fisher Girls" has been sent East, and a number of other things are marked sold, notably Regina O'Kane's great cluster of oranges, her magnolias and several pieces by Helen Coan. The water colors of local subjects seem to hit the taste of the public, and are certainly very choice.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The marriage of W. E. Darracott and Miss Helen G. Rogers occurred last Monday at 5 p.m. at the Church of the

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A Discussion of the Spirals in Nature—Universal Laws.

A fair-sized audience attended the regular monthly meeting of the Science Association at Caledonia Hall last evening. Some routine business was first transacted, the most important of which was the resignation of Mrs. Mary E. Hart, the secretary, who is about to leave for Chicago to take charge of the Southern California historical exhibit at the World's Fair. The resignation was accepted, and W. H. Knight was elected to fill the vacancy.

William A. Spalding then presented the paper of the evening on "The Spiral in Nature," outlining a universal mode of motion and a universal type in the constitution of matter. The subject was illustrated with drawings, models, specimens and a series of stereoscopic views. Mr. Spalding laid down the proposition that natural motion is never rectilinear; neither does it occur in broken lines, nor in the line of a true circle or ellipse. The typical line of motion is a curve in three dimensions, which, if continuous, turns into an elliptically-coiled spiral or helix. He showed that the axis of the first spiral of motion or vibration winds into a second spiral, and the axis of the second into a third, thus constituting a series of complex spirals. This hypothesis was substantiated by illustrations of planetary motion; of the motion of atmosphere and water; of the vibrations of electricity and the vibrations of sound.

The spiral in structure was also shown in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, mainly by stereoscopic views. Taking man for a specimen animal, the essayist showed that he is an assemblage of spirals, "from the crown of his head to the corn on his little toe," and "has more twists in him than a snake."

A good many novel points were brought out in the paper, and it elicited quite a discussion.

LOOKED UP FOR SAFEKEEPING.

Angelo Delmonte, a crazy Frenchman, was brought in from Burbank yesterday afternoon and placed in the County Jail. On the man's person were found a large revolver and an ugly-looking pocket knife. At the time of his arrest he made threats of "doing up" Constable Rogers, and for that reason it was thought best to lock him up for safekeeping until he recovered his mental balance.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

A young man named Charles Crus was run into and thrown down at the corner of First and Spring streets yesterday by a runaway horse. The animal belonged to Weir & Co., the main street fruit dealers, and was attached to a light delivery wagon. One of the clerks had taken off the bridle in front of the store, preparatory to feeding the horse, but before he could get a rope around its neck it took fright and ran off up First street, turning the corner suddenly into Spring. Mr. Crus was crossing the street at the time, and before he saw the runaway stepped directly in front of the animal, whose fore feet struck him to the ground. The man was taken to the receiving hospital, where Police Surgeon Bryant dressed his injuries, which were not serious. The horse was stopped without doing further damage.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

William H. Clapp, a native of Illinois, 44 years of age, was adjudged insane and committed to the State asylum at Agnew by Judge Clark yesterday in accordance with the recommendation of Drs. Ainsworth, Willis and Wernick, the commissioners appointed to examine the patient. The unfortunate man imagines that he is a great man, assumed control of him and are trying to deprive him of his memory, and has frequently started out with a shotgun to kill his imaginary enemies.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Smith, being occupied with the trial of the Francis case, yesterday morning transferred that against Charles Peterson, charged with having received stolen property, to Department Six for trial.

In the Probate Court, yesterday, Judge Clarke allowed the accounts of the administrators and ordered distribution of the estates of S. Dunston, deceased; Christopher Buck, deceased; H. J. Holmes, deceased, and E. S. Collins, deceased.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

Quite a Number of Local Cases Finally Disposed Of.

Decisions Handed Down by the Court Sitting in Bank.

Another Day Devoted to Argument in the Francis Arson Case—It Will Go to the Jury This Evening—General Court Notes.

In Department One of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justices Patterson (presiding), Garoutte and Harrison, the following local cases were disposed of:

Those of the city of Santa Ana vs. Harlan, Bituminous Lime Rock Paving and Improvement Company vs. Fulton et al., Meyers vs. Trujillo, Dupuy vs. McLeod, Blumberg vs. Birch, and Fulton vs. Jansen et al., were ordered to stand submitted upon the briefs already filed therein.

That of the Temple Street Railway Company vs. Hellman et al., was, upon motion, ordered continued for the term.

The following decisions were rendered in this department yesterday:

People, etc., (respondent) vs. Daniel Gardner (appellant). Appeal from the Superior Court of Sacramento county, the defendant having been convicted of an attempt to rape a girl named Lizzie Cox, and sentenced to the State prison for five years. Judgment and order reversed, and a new trial ordered.

Cynthia A. Cockrill (appellant) vs. Thomas Glynn et al. (respondents). Action in the nature of trover to recover damages for the conversion of certain cattle; appealed from the Superior Court of Sutter county. Judgment affirmed.

Charles C. Lyons (respondent) vs. F. E. Knowles et al. (appellants). Action for damages for personal injuries alleged to be due to negligence on the part of defendants; appealed from the Superior Court of Fresno county. Judgment and order appealed from reversed, and a new trial ordered.

In Department Two, before Justices McFarland (presiding), De Haven and Fitzgerald, the following business was transacted:

The cases of Roebing Sons Company vs. Bear Valley Irrigation Company; Security Loan and Trust Company vs. Willamette Steam Milling, Lumber and Manufacturing Company; and those of the People, etc., vs. Ballerino et al. and County of Los Angeles vs. Ballerino, et al., were argued by counsel and submitted for decision.

Pursuant to stipulations filed therein and by consent the following cases were ordered to stand continued: Boggs vs. Longburg Hotel Company and Leonis vs. Blaculac.

The case of Nemes vs. Wilson was ordered to stand submitted upon briefs on file by consent.

That of G. Le Messager, et al. vs. Hamilton was continued for hearing until tomorrow, in accordance with the stipulation filed therein.

The court, sitting in bank, rendered the following decisions:

The People, etc., (respondent) vs. Ah Len (appellant).

1. There was no error in admitting the dying declarations of the deceased, as the evidence was sufficient to show that they were made under a sense of impending death.

2. The defendant requested the Court to give the following instruction: "The jury are instructed that, if they find from a consideration of all the evidence that it points as clearly to another person who committed the crime in question as it does to the defendant, and if, after a fair and full consideration of all the evidence, the jury entertain any reasonable doubt as to whether the defendant is the guilty party, then the jury should acquit the defendant."

The Court gave the instruction, but at the same time modified it by adding thereto the following:

"Unless you and from the evidence before you have a reasonable doubt that such other person is the guilty party and that the defendant aided and abetted him in committing the crime."

The Court did not err in thus modifying the instruction requested by defendant.

As given, the correction correctly stated the law. The evidence upon the part of the defendant tended to show that he and others were acting in concert at the time of the shooting of deceased, and under these circumstances the instruction in the present case was proper.

And it was the duty of the Court to modify it in the respect stated, and instruct the jury as it did.

There were no other errors assigned, but none of them require particular discussion. We find no error in the record.

Judgment and order affirmed.

People, etc., (respondent) vs. Al Sherman (appellant). Appeal from the Superior Court of Placer county. Defendant was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to Prison for the term of six years and three months. Judgment and order appealed from affirmed.

FRANCIS ARSON TRIAL.

Although Judge Smith announced his intention to limit the argument in the Francis arson case, the whole of yesterday was consumed by counsel in addressing the jury, and that essential part of the trial was not yet completed. W. T. Williams, Esq., occupied the attention of the jury during the whole of the morning and part of the afternoon session, the remainder of the time being absorbed by District Attorney Dillon, who will resume at 10 o'clock this morning. The courtroom was densely packed with spectators, who listened to both addresses with rapt attention.

William H. Clapp, a native of Illinois, 44 years of age, was adjudged insane and committed to the State asylum at Agnew by Judge Clark yesterday in accordance with the recommendation of Drs. Ainsworth, Willis and Wernick, the commissioners appointed to examine the patient. The unfortunate man imagines that he is a great man, assumed control of him and are trying to deprive him of his memory, and has frequently started out with a shotgun to kill his imaginary enemies.

by Judge Clark yesterday and an executor was appointed thereunder, with bonds fixed in the sum of \$8000.

Letters of administration of the estate of Mary E. Steele, deceased, who died in March last, were issued by Judge Clark yesterday morning to C. A. Steele, whose bond was fixed in the sum of \$800.

The appealed case of the Old Settlement Water Company vs. Maggie Phelan was called for hearing in Department Three yesterday morning, but, upon motion made by counsel, the matter was reset for May 4 next.

When the case of Fred R. Burnham vs. the Alford Consolidated Quartz and Mining Company, an action to recover money alleged to be due for services rendered, was called for trial in Department Three yesterday morning, it was stated that the matter had been amicably settled out of court, whereupon Judge Wade ordered that it be dismissed.

The trial of the case of Martin Murnane et al. vs. James K. Norman, an action in covenant to recover possession of certain premises and the rents accrued thereon, was concluded, so far as the evidence is concerned, in Department Five yesterday morning. Judge Shaw continuing the matter for argument until tomorrow morning.

In Department Six yesterday Charles Peterson, a second-hand dealer, appeared before Judge McKinley and a jury to answer to the charge of having received a pistol from a boy named Joe Bellisle, on November 20 last, which he knew to have been stolen from L. B. Olsen. The case, which had already been tried twice, resulted in the conviction of the defendant, who was ordered to appear for sentence tomorrow.

NEW SUITS.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Petition of James Booth for letters of administration of the estate of Thomas H. Taylor, deceased, who died on June 20 last, leaving real property valued at \$1500.

Savings Bank of Southern California vs. George W. Elsey et al., suit to foreclose a mortgage on three lots in Connor's subdivision of the Johansen tract for \$300.

Porter Land and Water Company vs. Henry Rellow et al., suit to foreclose a vendor's lien on four lots at San Fernando for \$200.13.

Tim Horgan vs. H. M. Johnston, suit to recover \$1115.10, alleged to be due upon two notes.

William A. Spalding, administrator, etc., vs. John Foye et al., suit to foreclose a mortgage on twenty acres of land in the NW 1/4 of sec. 2, T. 2 S., R. 13 W., for \$3000.

Peter Young vs. Adam Trierweiler, suit in ejectment to recover possession of ten acres of land on Wilmington avenue and Ellis street and \$800 rent, etc.

Jesse M. Woodruff vs. R. N. C. Wilson, suit to recover \$829.70, alleged to be due on a deficiency judgment.

J. M. Kellerman vs. J. J. Woodworth, suit to recover \$872.70, alleged to be due on two notes.

W. A. Wills et ux. vs. C. C. Brown et al., suit to obtain a partition of certain real estate.

Today's Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.
DEPARTMENT ONE.—Justice Patterson (presiding). Harrison and Garoutte.

Harralson (respondent) vs. Barrett et al. (appellants). Los Angeles county.

Arana (respondent) vs. Jaynez et al. (appellants). Los Angeles county.

Daw (respondent) vs. Niles et al. (appellants). Los Angeles county.

Shively (respondent) vs. Semi-tropical Land and Water Company (appellant). Los Angeles county.

Sullivan et al. (respondents) vs. Moorehead (appellant). Los Angeles county.

San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company (appellant) vs. Dennis (respondent). Los Angeles county.

DEPARTMENT TWO.—Justice McFarland (presiding). De Haven and Fitzgerald.

Meserve (appellant) vs. Pomona Land and Water Company (respondent). Los Angeles county.

Hunt (respondent) vs. Ward et al. (appellants). Los Angeles county.

Smith (appellant) vs. Los Angeles County (respondent). Los Angeles county.

The Town of Santa Monica (respondent) vs. Eckert et al. (appellants). Los Angeles county.

Freeman (respondent) vs. Griswold (appellant). Los Angeles county.

DEPARTMENT THREE.—Judge Smith.

People, etc., vs. John W. Francis, arson; argument.

DEPARTMENT FOUR.—Judge Clark.

Estate of Will A. Cochran, deceased; letters.

Estate of José A. Manriquez, deceased; final account.

DEPARTMENT FIVE.—Judge Wade.

Clear.

Robert S. Ewing vs. Emma A. Ewing; on trial.

Mary Maloney vs. Joe Mesmer et al.; for money.

W. A. Bosqui vs. Kwong Hung On et al.; rewar.

DEPARTMENT SIX.—Judge Shaw.

Clear.

THE GREAT FAIR.

Description, Preparation, Expectancy, Hope, Prophecy.

The California Building Grandly Conspicuous in the "White City."

An Achievement in Architecture, Art and Decoration.

California at the Fore—The Questions of Opening, of Quarters, of Expenses and of Transportation—No Danger of Cholera.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

Chicago, April 5.—Following what will soon be one of the great central points of departure of the fair grounds, I climbed about and over the building debris at the foot of Twelfth street, where already the trains of the Illinois Central leave for Jackson Park every twenty minutes. The magnificent depot, rapidly approaching completion, is only one of the marvelous palaces rising on the shores of the lake, to remain forever as a triumph of the year and the time, and to prove to the thousands hurrying out and in its massive arches, that the day of classical and exquisite architecture has dawned in America. When the magnificence of the fair has become but a proud memory in the minds of men, this will still remain. On the last day of May the trains will run every two minutes, depositing the visitor at either of the two entrances, the South Park entrance, in the midst of the State buildings; the Sixty-second street entrance, conducting one into the very heart of hearts of all that is finest and most striking to the eye.

This will be the route chosen by those who are at once strong, impatient and adept. There are already some eight or ten tracks, as close together as possible. Upon these tracks are running in both directions almost constantly. At present no protection is afforded the passenger, who must look out for his or her own limbs and neck, but that safeguards will be established goes without saying, for else the mortality would equal that of an epidemic. The ideal route for comfort and for beauty will be that by water, on one of the large steamers leaving the pier at Van Buren street. The fare for the round trip is 25 cents, as it is by rail, and there is but fifteen minutes more time consumed in the trip in all.

As the steamer follows the coast line, Chicago presents her most dignified and impressive face, marshaling her lines upon lines of beautiful private houses, broken almost every square by the greater bulk—a great wholesale house, a hotel, an academy of music, a hospital, for which she is known so widely. Glory and gain is the factor in most of her magnificence, but here at least is the proof that somewhere in the midst of this crude, loud, greedy monster there beats a big human heart. There is a humble seeker after every-day information, it is a relief to be freed from the burden of an alleged description of the fair. Clever people have done it, until even the best of them find it hard to discover a new point of view. To those who go to the fair with open eyes, it is a relief to find it in its own way and in his mother tongue. To those who stay away words are tinkling cymbals, and there are columns from which to choose. Details of interest to store up in one's memory are abundant enough.

Entering at the South Park gate, the first feeling is apt to be one of keen disappointment. As you step from the train nothing meets the eye but a mass of roofs, and the foreground, so necessary to any picture, is obscured wholly by a double row of cheap wooden shanties, lining the pathway to the gate. Even after you have passed inside the confusion continues, due to the crowding together of the State buildings, so that no one stands out in relief, but huddles hear its neighbor as if seeking companionship and support.

The two exceptions to this rule are the Illinois and California buildings. Illinois, because she has simply taken the biggest and best place, as might be supposed, and California, because she was born lucky. About a hundred feet from the "South Park" gate, the main road leads up and over a tiny rustic bridge, spanning one of the numerous waterways. From its railing you get the first and the best idea of the California State building. When I recognized it, I confess to a strong desire to crow over my Illinois companions, and to flaunt its bigness and its beauty in their faces. Nothing could have been more simple in outline, more pure in color, more characteristic in idea, or better adapted for the practical purposes of exhibition than this enormous parallelogram, with its flanking mission towers and the low, creamy-yellow dome rising into the sky.

A fringe of eye-like windows peeping out of the adobe wall. There will not a single Californian see it so, for the first time, whose soul will be so dead as to lack a thrill of joy in it. The architect is Brown of San Francisco. The dimensions are next in extent to those of the Illinois building, being 144x485 feet. The south front is a reproduction of the mission at San Diego.

In all the other State buildings the style within has been that of a club, broken up into small rooms. The entire ground floor of this building will be open, making an incomparable situation for the proper placing of fruits and flowers and giving to the exhibition that entirety, that oneness, that "value" that is gained only by free open lines, and plenty of light, space and air. The necessity for smaller rooms is supplied by a wide gallery, on the north floor, which is a banquet hall, an assembly room and a kitchen. At the south end is a café. Elevators—of a pure California brand—run from the main entrance to the roof garden.

The papers announce daily the arrival of consignments from California, and they are no doubt awaiting the day of delivery in the cool caverns of the Transportation building. Just at this moment, however, the building presents a bewildering and discomforting emptiness, and has not yet gotten beyond the dull stage of lath and plaster. It need not blush for lack of company, for, to state the broad and naked truth, not one of the buildings, State or otherwise, is anywhere near ready for occupancy. Miles of scaffolding, oceans of paint and mountains of plaster—that is the story revealed to the curious who may open a door or peep into a window of every building fin our breathless hours.

The Woman's building has been done

so long that about its grounds all signs of rubbish have been removed, and a faint-hearted green is coloring the grass. No picture of this building can give the effect of grace that it possesses, because no process can bring out its crowning glory—the line of open pillared arches above the roof proper, and giving to this one, among so much rich magnificence, a final touch of spirituality. It is actually the embodiment of the ideal of woman in her best estate—strength, simplicity, tenderness.

It being a Sunday, not a worker was visible, neither Mrs. Wheeler nor her circle of satellites, but, through somebody's good nature, the rooms were unlocked for our inspection, that we might see what had not been done. The walls already for using clay-room, where are washed in gold shading to yellow and brown, while in the assembly-rooms and the numerous smaller ones the daintiest shades of spring are used—pale blues, faint greens, and others that might be only the shadow of a shade. The small rooms contain frescoes in plaster from original designs, but only in the Cincinnati room is any progress noted. Here the fresco is a riot of bronze, red and yellow roses, with bunches of spring twigs and April suggestions in the corners, and loitering up over windows and ceiling. We peeped into Mrs. Palmer's sanctum, where things were very bad ones they were, too—learned against the walls, and there were hot-house flowers, brown-paper packages, typewriters, desks and articles of vertu, side by side. The large assembly-rooms were to be held so many important congresses, as lovely as color and design can make it, but it has an unmitigated echo, and may prove an acoustic failure.

Again, California comes bravely to the front. Under the direction of Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Bancroft of Los Angeles has prepared a series of fine fresco frescoes, which are to be placed over the arches of the inner court, where all the world may see. They are the interlacing leaf and bunch of the grape, in chocolate and gold, on a gold ground, each section being prepared in lengths of about six feet. A comparatively brief time will put this building in readiness for the placing of the exhibits, and it will be one of the few complete when the fair opens. They will most certainly be ready May 1, but those who cannot spend at least a month here will do well to delay their visit until June, for it is perfectly evident that the fair will not be really ready until then.

In the meantime considerable hardship is being worked upon a class of people who deserve a better fate. The army of middle-class workers, who rent rooms in the suburban towns, are being already forced to fly to cheaper and more remote homes, or spend their incomes in helping on the boom in rates. Such quiet, pretty little towns as Englewood, for instance, are possessed of a perfect fury. Rents have risen out of sight and the residents are adjured to hold firm until the rush comes.

This is a straw that shows which way the wind will blow upon those who enter the fair with a clean conscience. There will be many a short lamp who will find that here even Providence forgets to temper the wind thereto. As for extortion inside the fair grounds, the distinct and final bulletin just issued by President Higginbotham under date of March 30 [already wired to The Times] has settled that for all time. The official statement covers categorically the eight points upon which there have been discussion, disagreement and wild statements.

In a conversation with Dr. Martin, a well-known surgeon and sanitarian of the city, I asked for an honest expression of opinion as to the danger of cholera. His opinion, based upon an extensive knowledge, was that there might, probably would, be sporadic cases, but that the idea of an epidemic was absurd, and that cholera would be caused by fear of cholera than that constant and even more deadly foe, a gripe.

The Tribune, the exponent of the golly and the cleanly, calls the new Superintendent of the Bureau of Street Cleaning "a pigmy among pigmies," and calls for quarantines and all sorts of soap and water ideas, with all the power of a strong and biting editorial pen.

Five days of sunny weather have made the life of the busy workmen at the grounds more endurable, filled the bare twigs with sap, stirred at the roots of the grasses and herbs on the march of events toward May 1. Nothing can now stand in the way of the success of the Columbian enterprise, for Ward McAllister has announced his entire approval, thinks that European society will hold out its princely fingertips to touch ours, and that all sorts of soap and water ideas, with all the power of a strong and biting editorial pen.

The Tribune, the exponent of the golly and the cleanly, calls the new Superintendent of the Bureau of Street Cleaning "a pigmy among pigmies," and calls for quarantines and all sorts of soap and water ideas, with all the power of a strong and biting editorial pen.

Such praise from the Prince of Snobs is praise indeed. Now, indeed, let the fair open!

AUTHORITY IN COURT.

A Sensible and Seasonable Present—A Lawyer's Opinion.

A prominent lawyer makes the following statement: "A few days ago I was counsel for the prosecution in a suit for damages in a case in which a child had received permanent injury to its spine, caused by severe punishment. I consulted the leading medical men of the city, requested them to furnish me with some treatise on spinal disease and injury, which, as an authority, would be acceptable to the Court. Failing to find the work I sought, I was referred to the Encyclopedia Britannica by the most eminent of the surgeons. Borrowing the volume—treatise of the spine, its functions and injuries—from a brother attorney, I introduced its statements into the court as evidence, which the

FOUGHT IN COURT.

Blood Flowed Freely in Department Three.

A Lively Fight Between Attorneys Wicks and Brooks.

Both Combatants Pretty Badly Bruised and Disfigured.

A Deputy Sheriff Receives a Broken Arm in the Melee—Another Pugilistic Encounter Between Lawyers at the Courthouse.

One of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed in a local courtroom occurred in Department Three yesterday afternoon during the hearing of a motion for alimony in the case of Alice M. Steinhauer vs. John G. Steinhauer, an action for divorce. The defendant, who appeared in response to a citation requiring him to show cause why he should not be required to pay alimony, etc., was represented by Moye Wicks, Esq., while the plaintiff was accompanied by J. Marion Brooks, Esq., as her attorney.

About 4 o'clock, and while Mrs. Steinhauer was upon the stand under cross-examination, Mr. Wicks asked her whether or not her real reason for wishing to remain where she was now living, in preference to taking up her residence in rooms which her husband offered to provide for her, was that her friends gave dances and lived a gay life than that which she would live when alone with her children.

Attorney Brooks objected to the question on the ground that it was impertinent.

As it was evident that Mr. Brooks did intend the word to be interpreted in its legal sense, Mr. Wicks took umbrage, and, grabbing a heavy inkstand from the table at his side, angrily told counsel for the plaintiff not to make such a remark again.

Just what reply Attorney Brooks made no one present seemed to know, but in the next instant Attorney Wicks hurled the inkstand at his rival, and immediately received another in return. His arm, however, was not as good as his rival's, for the missile thrown by him missed its mark, while the inkstand hurled by Mr. Brooks struck him on the forehead just over the left eye, causing a nasty cut, from which blood flowed freely. This only incensed Mr. Wicks the more, and, grabbing a heavy cane from the astonished client's hands, he rushed at and struck Mr. Brooks over the head, cutting his scalp.

Deputy Sheriff Rector, the bailiff, rushed in to prevent further hostilities, but the combatants broke away, and, as he attempted to restrain Mr. Wicks, the other attorney hurled another inkstand at his opponent, which, however, struck the officer on the right wrist, fracturing it.

After a desperate struggle, peace was once more restored, and the combatants, retired in opposite directions to remove the evidences of the fray from their respective persons.

Judge Wade, to whom the enraged attorneys had paid no attention whatever during the affray, immediately dispatched Clerk Keyes for more officers, and, upon the return of the somewhat disfigured attorneys, adjudged both in contempt, and, summarily fining each of them in the sum of \$100, remanded them into custody until the fines should be paid.

The proceedings were then concluded, and it was ordered by the Court that the defendant furnish the plaintiff with a suitable place in which to live and provide her with the necessities of life during the pendency of the action; also that he be enjoined from selling any of the goods in his drug store, except in the ordinary course of business, and that he pay into court \$100 attorney fees and \$25 costs.

Mr. Wicks objected to the Court's order with regard to attorney fees, etc., claiming that the citation only required his client to pay alimony, but Judge Wade remarked, grimly, that he did not care for another hearing of this matter, and the case was thereupon set for trial on May 3 next.

At the close of the case E. A. Meserve, Esq., guaranteed the payment of Mr. Wicks's fine, whereupon the Court ordered that he be released from custody, and Mr. Brooks also escaped incarceration by the assistance of friends, who gave bonds as security for the payment of his fine.

Both attorneys will, in all probability, carry the "evidences of their guilt" in the shape of scars for some time to come.

Complaints will probably be filed in the Police Court today charging Mr. Wicks with battery on Mr. Brooks with disturbing the peace.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

Another altercation, which, however, was not attended with such serious results, occurred at the courthouse between two other attorneys earlier in the day. The participants in this affray were J. J. Norton and Walter Hughes, and the cause a difference of opinion as to the latter's conduct in the case of Peter Young vs. Adam Triller, pending in Department Six.

Beyond the fact that they were talking rather loudly, their actions were not noticeable, as they stood in the rotunda of the courthouse at noon. Words, however, soon led to blows, the right, which was written on the parchment of the courthouse attacked, ending with Norton uppercut his opponent and knocked him against the bulletin board, cutting his head.

THE HIGH HATS CAME OFF.

A Dream of the Twentieth Century Materialized in Brooklyn Theater.

This really happened. It is the record of a vision of the millennium, but of a fact. The reporter who witnessed the incident secured on the spot seven unassailable witnesses, all of whom pinched one another, took drinks of fresh air, water and fresh fluids, viewed the phenomenon from all sides and points and generally took precautions against deception and delusion. The occurrence was in Brooklyn, at the Columbia theater, Friday evening. Before the curtain rose the body of the house was hidden by the usual array of monstrous military, the high hats with their furlowens hiding the stage from all who sat in or on the chairs, except the very foremost seats. Seen from above the audience resembled a forest of cabbage palms. From a level all vision was shut off.

Soon after the opening of the play three stylish young women threaded their way along the middle row in the balcony and seated themselves in chairs directly in front of the stage. A suppressed moan of an audience spread behind them to the rear wall, for each wore a lofty hat that might well reconcile one to the inconvenience of crinolines by contrast. To those behind them the stage was absolutely obscured. An ungallant man murmured in a hoarse whisper:

"A woman who'd wear a hat like that to

the theater would go to a funeral in pink tights."

But soon as seated the middle one of the three women turned a face that assumed a heavenly expression, even beneath her obtruding hat, and asked the man the seat behind who was muttering things:

"Is my hat in your way at all?"

The man, completely upset at a question so unexpected, stammered something about, "Not at all; don't mention it; er—"

The lady behind him said something about "a slight obstruction," but almost before she had spoken the girl with the immense hat said:

"Well, I'll take it off anyway."

This she did, and her two companions followed suit, while the audience forgot to look at the play and gazed at the hatless girls. The example of their action produced a curious effect upon other ladies present. All over the balcony first one and then another big hat came off until the balcony was a forest of beautiful, bearded women. The stage disclosed itself as a ship coming out of a fog, and a wave of happy smiles swept over the house.

The reporter climbed to the family circle and there observed a similarly phenomenal scene of hats. Fully a score of women sat bunched and ranged, with their big hats in their laps. The same was true of the parquette, and even one gorgeous girl in a box took off a stunning hat. If those women only knew it—and of course they did—they contributed as much to the pleasure of the audience as did the play. If this be not an isolated instance, there can be no question that Brooklyn, in one important feature, is leading in the march of civilization.—New York Sun.

Gains From Regular Habits.

An English scientific philosopher lately made a half playful, half serious defense of the routine life of the man of "regular habits."

He insisted that in this busy age, when so many duties press upon an active man, there are a great many things which undoubtedly call for the exercise of attention, judgment and decision every day. It is the part of wisdom—a real conservation of energy and nervous force—to settle as many as possible of the routine matters by a fixed habit.

There seems to be sense in the suggestion. Why should a man with anything important to do in the world, tax the gray matter of his brain nearly every day to decide what he will eat or drink or wear, what his pleasures shall be, and what his recreation when he shall go to bed and when get up? Having arrived at years of discretion and discrimination, why can he not so order his life as to have these and kindred things come to him in a somewhat settled order?

To eat at regular hours, to dress, to go to bed at a certain hour, to bathe, to exercise, to work, to rest, and to sleep after a regular order, is not to make a treadmill of life. It is to lay out a smooth road for journeying with the least possible friction and waste.—New York World.

Where Astronomy Halts.

To the layman it may be a matter of interest to know that even the great glass of the Lick telescope, with its 36-inch diameter and vast disk, brings into view no discernible surface on any celestial object outside of our solar system; it only marvelously increases the brilliancy of those twinkling points that lie beyond the abyss which the eye must traverse in passing from our solar system to the distant worlds of space.

Farther on, however, the telescope's remote depths only with an intenser brilliancy. They have never been drawn out of their almost infinite remoteness so as to disclose to human eyes any appreciable surface. When will their awful secrets be made known and the long silence of ages be broken?

It has been supposed that the large telescopes now in existence have nearly attained the maximum of the size within the possible reach of human skill. Here at least on the frontiers of the created universe we must halt and wait until another day may break and the shadows of the present may fade away.—Exchange.

A Theory About Dark Electric Lamps.

The cause of the blackening of incandescent lamps has been the subject of considerable investigation by electricians. Various theories have been advanced, but all have been more or less unsatisfactory. M. Bainville, manager of a large incandescent lamp factory in France, advances a new theory to explain the phenomenon. He suggests that the oxygen contained in the filament is responsible for the blackening. This forms carbonic oxide, which, when it comes in contact with the relatively cold wall of the bulb, splits up, the carbon being deposited on the glass and the oxygen set free to repeat the operation.—Buffalo News.

The Error of an Interviewer.

"I could write a book," says M. Zola, "called 'The Error of My Interviewers.' The funniest mistake made by any of them was perpetrated by Dr. Amicis, the well known Italian writer. In an adjoining room when he interviewed me were two puppies, who were playing and barking. I mistook the yelps of these dogs for children's cries, and he imparted to the world in his interview that I was the happy father of two bouncing babies."

Lobsters and Invalids.

The lobster and crab are not suitable for an invalid or one of weak stomach. Of the two, though, the lobster is less likely to hurt. The flesh in the claws is the most digestible portion. It is more delicate than that in the tail, which is firmer. The soft part in the shell, which is the liver, is much more likely to do harm than the claws. While the claws, which are sometimes called "dead men's fingers," should be avoided, they are really not poisonous, as they are sometimes declared to be.—New York Mail and Express.

A Deaf and Dumb Telegrapher.

A telegraph operator of Sedalia, Mo., is said to be deaf and dumb. He receives the messages he receives, it is said, by reading the movements of the relay armature. The manner in which he receives the dispatches is to put his head against the instrument at which he is working, so that he can feel the jarring of the sounds.

A Possible Discovery.

Perhaps you never wrote on the outside of your sheet and then on the inside before you discovered that you had a sheet within a sheet, or blurred or blotted a letter that you were finishing with a flourish and had no time to rewrite.—Boston Commonwealth.

Entomology as a hobby is now widely pursued by young people, and the department of natural history is more attractive. But the biologic study of insects, though of the first importance to the economic entomologist, is to him only the first step.

Fiction is no longer a mere amusement, but transcendent genius, accumulating itself to the character of the age, has seized upon this province of literature and turned fiction from a toy into a mighty engine.—Channing.

Sheep have no teeth in the upper jaw. In some parts of the world there are sheep that have most of their fat in their tails. The fat of the tail is very soft and is sometimes used as butter.

The channel of the Columbia river at its mouth, which is constantly shifting, is now almost exactly where it was at its discovery, 100 years ago.

Spinoza's favorite amusement was to not spiders to fighting, and he would laugh immediately at beholding their ferocious struggles.

THE COMING ECLIPSE

The Celestial Event Due Next Sunday.

Extraordinary Preparations for Photographing the Corona.

By Prof. C. A. Young of Princeton College Observatory.

The Shadow, Like a Long Black Tail, Will Whisk Its Tip Across the Face of Mother Earth, and Then Proceed.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

PRINCETON (N. J.), April 3.—Just now the interest of astronomers is very much taken up with the total eclipse of the sun, which is to occur on April 16. The shadow which, like a long black tail, extends nearly 250,000 miles behind the moon, will then brush its tip across the face of mother earth, first touching the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Chile, traversing the whole width of South America, crossing the Atlantic and finally leaving the globe in the middle of the "Dark Continent." Wherever it touches, there will be a circle of darkness, varying in width from 80 to 120 miles, and it will move with a speed exceeding that of a cannon ball, occupying from three minutes to four and three-quarters in passing over any spot which is upon the center of its track. The fortunate observer so situated will, if the weather is fine, witness the wonders of a total eclipse.

The moon will appear to first strike the western edge of the sun, and little by little will encroach upon it until the whole of the blazing disc is covered. Then, while the shadow is passing, the scarlet chromosphere, the so-called "prominences," and, above all, the very serious corona, will become visible. The corona, which is the outermost of celestial objects, will become visible for a few brief moments, until the sunlight again breaks forth.

On such occasions the exact moments when the moon's edge first touches and finally leaves the sun, and when totality begins and ends, are carefully noted, since such observations, made at known stations, are of great value in determining the moon's place and motion. But at present still greater interest attaches to the "astro-physical" observations which are possible only during the few seconds of total obscuration—observations with spectroscopes, photometers, polariscopes, and especially with photographic apparatus of various kinds.

With the spectroscopic the observers will try to study the peculiar phenomena which accompany the beginning and close of totality, when for an instant the familiar dark-lined spectrum of the sun is transformed, and is filled with lines that are bright instead of dark; lines which, thoroughly observed and identified, will yield a far more constructive record of the constitution of the solar surface, and settle instantly a long docket of disputed questions.

But the visual observations are necessarily hurried and difficult, and afford great scope for personal bias; if the photographic method be made to register the fleeting facts and the attempt will be made on this occasion with better prospects of success than ever before—then the record, if less complete than that given by ocular observation, will be more certain and trustworthy. In the case of photography has not been very successful in dealing with this phenomenon, but since the last attempt the instruments and plates which are to be used have been greatly improved.

During the three or four minutes between the critical instants at the beginning and ending of the totality, the spectroscopists will be busy with the prominences and the corona, seeking to utilize the advantageous circumstances to obtain some new information as to their constitution and physical condition, and in this they will use photographic plates, giving a picture more nearly resembling what is seen by the human eye. At present the study of the corona constitutes distinctly the main object of eclipse observations, because the phenomenon itself is so beautiful and wonderful, is so imperfectly understood, and because, while all other solar phenomena are at all times more or less accessible to modern methods of observation, this alone can be observed only while the sun is hidden by the moon.

A large number of parties are now on their way to observe the eclipse at various points in South America and Africa. There is no Government expedition from the United States, but two small parties go from this country to Chile. One of them is under the charge of Prof. Schaeberle of the Lick Observatory, and takes an outfit almost wholly photographic, devoted entirely to the study of the structure and extent of the corona. The observations are to be made fifty or sixty miles inland, and at an elevation of four or five thousand feet, so as to avoid the haze, which, in the early morning, usually envelops the coast.

This season of the year. Another party, hailing from Harvard Observatory, is in charge of Mr. Bailey, who has had a long experience in astronomical photography in California and Peru. It is quite possible that this party may be joined by Prof. W. H. Pickering, (brother of the director of the Cambridge observatory,) from Arequipa, where the new Boyden fund observatory is being erected. The writer does not know certainly of any other parties which will observe in Chile, though it is understood that the Chilean government has taken measures to secure observations.

Mr. Thome, the successor of Dr. Gould in the directorship of the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic at Cordoba, will occupy a station at Rio de la Frontera, a little northeast of Tucuman; so far as we can learn there will be no other observers in all the interior of the vast continent; the country

is inaccessible, and the weather conditions are unfavorable.

On the Atlantic Coast, where the eclipse track passes into the ocean not far from there, there will be at Para Cura a thoroughly equipped party of English observers under the charge of A. Taylor, who, as Prof. Lockyer's assistant at South Kensington, has had an extensive experience in spectrum-photography.

The Brazilian National Observatory of Rio Janeiro is also expected to send a party to that neighborhood, and the Brazilian government has offered to put a gunboat at the disposal of foreign astronomers who may wish to reach the station from Fernambuco. It has been reported that Prof. H. S. Pratt, of St. Louis, would take a small party to this station, but we have seen no statement that he has actually gone. At Para Cura the eclipse will have a duration of 4 min. 44 sec.—unusually long—with the sun nearly overhead; but the weather prospects are rather doubtful, as April is the rainy season.

The line of total eclipse, after crossing the Atlantic, strikes the African coast at Senegambia, a little south of Cape Verde. Here two large parties, one of French and English, will be established. The French party, sent out by the Bureau des Longitudes under the charge of M. Deslandres and M. Bigourdan, will be on the coast very near Joazeiro, Count de la Baume Pluvine will also have a small private party in the same vicinity. Their observations will be both spectroscopic and photographic.

The English party, in charge of Prof. Thorpe, will ascend the Salum River for some distance in a gunboat to a place called Fundum, a station put at their disposal by the French government. This party is the largest and most perfectly equipped of all that have come to our knowledge. It consists of four principal observers, all of them men of eclipse experience, with a number of assistants, and they take with them a very complete outfit of apparatus, including photometers and polariscopes, as well as spectroscopes and cameras. The chances for fine weather are regarded as almost amounting to certainty, and the duration of the eclipse will be about four minutes and eight seconds. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that interesting and important results from the African parties.

A CURIOUS HEALTH FACT.

Why the Death Rate Among Coal Miners Is as Low as That Among Farmers.

Some of the statistics of the coal miners work in a hot and dust laden atmosphere, and their terrible liability to fatal accidents, it might naturally be expected that their death rate would be excessively high. As a matter of fact this is far from being the case. Even when the death rate is taken on a basis of population by no means an excessively high one—and putting aside the death rate from disease alone is exceptionally low, being almost exactly the same as agricultural laborers.

Instituting ourselves, however, only to phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, which are the affections to which coal miners are popularly supposed to be especially victims, though the mortality of coal miners from respiratory diseases is somewhat high, it is by no means excessively so, and the mortality from phthisis is far below that of other dust-inhaling occupations, and indeed is not very much above that of agriculturalists, or even above that of fishermen, who enjoy all the advantages of a dust free atmosphere.

Now that coal dust is held so injurious to the lungs that the dust of stone or metal is readily intelligible, for, as Hirt has pointed out, the particles of coal when examined under the microscope are found to be, comparatively speaking, rounded off and free from sharp points and angles such as characterize the dust of stone or metal.

This, however, clearly would only explain why coal miners are less subject to these diseases than workers in metal and stone, and not why they are scarcely more subject to phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, nor why their mortality from phthisis alone is very little above that of fishermen, who have been taken as the standard of comparison because of their great healthfulness.

The question is, to what is this comparative exemption due? There are two possible explanations—one, that the apparent exemption is simply due to the picked character of the miners, inasmuch as none but strong men are likely to adopt so laborious a calling; the other, that there is some special protective condition attaching to the industry, and as the most notable condition under which the coal miner works is the necessary inhalation of dust it is to this that most writers who have adopted the second explanation attribute the comparative immunity. "It is in the highest degree probable," says Dr. Hirt in his well known treatise, "that coal dust possesses the property of hindering the development of tuberculosis and of arresting its progress."—Dr. William Ogilvie in National Popular Review.

Shutting Away Opportunities.

At a dinner given in town not long since, the talk about the table drifted into a discussion of certain books on metaphysics which within a few years had made a deep impression on many minds. "Some one was speaking of the quality of the author's work," said one of the guests, "and I was struck by the peculiar value of his preparation for an understanding of deeper subjects which subsequent writers along his lines had expended. The beautiful woman who sat near the host looked up and said, 'You do not mean you find anything of value in that?' His tone was so significant that I can't understand anybody's liking him."

This ended the discussion of the man, for the talk, as it always must among people careful not to destroy by dispute the charm of a dinner when it runs upon a snag of metaphysics, was about to turn into a different channel. The next day, however, the beautiful woman called upon the interrupted speaker, "I have laid awake last night," she said, "thinking of what I did. It was so stupid in me to neglect the fact that he would have a different channel. The next day, however, the beautiful woman called upon the interrupted speaker, 'I have laid awake last night,' she said, "thinking of what I did. It was so stupid in me to neglect the fact that he would have a different channel. The next day, however, the beautiful woman called upon the interrupted speaker, 'I have laid awake last night,' she said, "thinking of what I did. It was so stupid in me to neglect the fact that he would have a different channel."

This shutting away of opportunities from ourselves is a sin of which the majority of us are guilty, though few of us, like the philosopher, are conscious of it. We shut away as to perceive our fault. Harper's Bazar.

How to Go Up and Down Stairs.

If a girl wants to learn to occupy stairs with a fair amount of self-possession, she can do it. This is a case where practice brings perfection.

To begin with, hold the body erect, whether going up or down. Don't give an imitation of a man with cramps. Hold the body and shoulders in a line horizontal to the flat of the steps. Then don't climb all over. Most women use their elbows for propellers or oars. They jerk themselves up stairs by them. Hold your elbows well down by your side and mount, from the knees. It is an art to acquire this, but once gained it is a wonder how one persisted in long in using every joint in the operation.

Don't place the entire foot on the edge of the step. That is what injures the muscles of the back and jars the body. In going up stairs press the ball of the foot on the tread of the stairs and secure a spring from that to carry to the next tread. In coming down, place on one foot and let the other foot follow. Don't let the other foot follow. And don't, for mercy's sake, toe in. Lift the skirts in front as you mount and leave the long, graceful line from the waist to the skirt hem undisturbed.—Buffalo News.

WHERE HE COURTED.

The Casa in Which Columbus Found His Wife.

A Notable Historical Description by An American Consul.

Interesting Family History and Important Records.

A Controversy Over the Married Life of Columbus—The Old House at Porto Santo Where the Discoverer Lived.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), April 3.—Although we cannot conveniently have at the World's Fair the house in which Columbus courted his wife over four hundred years ago, Consul Healy of Funchal has kindly sent us a description of it, for, according to that official, the old house where Columbus whispered soft words of love to his future wife still stands at Porto Santo. Consul Healy's post of duty is at Funchal, and he says: "This archipelago is noted as being the home of Columbus for some years, where he married the daughter of Gov. Perestrelo of the Island of Porto Santo."

Bartholomew Perestrelo, whose daughter Columbus married, held the position of Governor of Porto Santo in the dim and early history of that community, and built the house where Columbus paid his court and which Consul Healy has visited and described. According to his statement the house had been built a half-century at that time. His description of this building, sent to the State Department, says: "It was built close to the foot of a hill in the most secluded part of the town, and a high wall built against the hill; consequently it did not have much air and no sunlight from that side. Close to it was built the little chapel, which is the oldest and plainest in design in that archipelago. It is all stone, including the roof, with a small window 5 inches wide and 36 inches high. This house and chapel seem to have been surrounded by a wall, and there still exists a low wall surrounding the church and chapel, and the remains of an old gateway. Had it not been for the fact that Porto Santo is a very dry place, the old house would have gone to ruin years ago. The east wing fell within the present century, and was rebuilt. The southwest wing fell some nine years ago, and is being reconstructed. The center still stands; one of the walls, though, has sunk several inches. A little wing, which seems to have been used for servants, stands, though the greater part of its structure is entirely rotten and liable to fall any day. The stone stairs leading to the upper floor of this little wing from the kitchen door are badly worn, bearing ample testimony to the many feet that have trodden them for more than four and a half centuries."

One curious feature of special interest at this time when Columbusmania is prevalent, is the assertion that an accident there was the foundation of his discovery of the new world. Dr. Jaspas Francisco de Salva gives an account of Columbus's residence in Madeira, one of these islands, and says: "An Italian, a Genoese by birth, named Christopher Columbus, came from his land to the island of Madeira, where his chief employment was to make nautical charts. In the year 1486 a vessel, either from Andalusia or Portugal, had, through stress of weather, been driven from her course, when she met strange lands and scenes, supposed to be the West Indies, and, after a long and tempestuous voyage, having been tossed and fro on the billows, they were driven to this island, not knowing whither they were going. All the crew, except three and the pilot, had died. The pilot's name, and of what land he was a native of, are not known. The land and sea were so badly exhausted and confused that they could give little account of their journeyings. Columbus, finding them in such distressed condition, took them to his house, where he treated them kindly, but, being so badly fatigued by their long and tedious voyage, the three sailors died in a few days. The pilot, finding that his end was approaching, and being poor, with no means to pay his benefactor for his hospitalities, gave him some papers and maps, some of which contained a description of the land which Columbus accepted willingly. He was very diligent in his review of them, and making comparisons with his own views, Columbus then began to think that if by chance he should discover these new lands it would be possible to find in them great wealth, and would gain him great honor and profit."

Consul Healy takes issue with some statements which have been made with reference to the history of Columbus's married life in one of the leading monthlies of the United States. He says: "I notice that the learned professor in the October number of one of the leading monthlies deals at some length with Columbus and the Perestrelo family, in which he makes some very glaring misstatements. He says Perestrelo had only one son as the issue of his first marriage. The fact is, however, that Columbus accepted willingly. He was very diligent in his review of them, and making comparisons with his own views, Columbus then began to think that if by chance he should discover these new lands it would be possible to find in them great wealth, and would gain him great honor and profit."

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Management of Knife and Fork.

After the knife and fork have once been used they should not again rest on the tablecloth, either entirely or in part, but be laid across the rim of the plate. Carry food to the mouth with the fork, and never with the knife. When carrying food to the mouth with the fork, use the right hand only. Do not "spear" the food with the fork, but slide the tines of the fork under the food and so lift it. Do not allow the fingers to grasp the blade of the knife or the tines of the fork, keep them within the limits of the handles. At the end of a course lay knife and fork parallel to each other on the plate, with the handles pointing toward yourself.—Housekeeper.

Getting Ready to Quit.

Old Uncle Norman had lived with the family for many years, helping about the house and yard at whatever time was to be done. He was a very talkative old man, fond of using high sounding words, and felt his importance very much.

He informed one of the young ladies of the house one day that he would have to take a rest, that he could not stand such "laborious labor" because he had "rheumatic pneumonia."—Youth's Companion.

Cost and Cure.

POTTSTOWN, PA.

For 10 years I was a sufferer from neuralgia for ten years; tried all kinds of remedies without relief, and had given up all hope. I tried a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

and it effected such

wonderful relief that I

recommend it to all

CHAS. LAW, JR. Bottle.

and buried in the Church of Nossa Senhora de Piedade O Carmo, in Lisbon, as recorded in vol. II, page 203 of the records of the church, which explains the theory that he left his wife and children in Lisbon and would never see them again.

Astruc.

An Astronomical Expedition.

There are first sight repulsions between certain people for which there is no accounting by any fixed rule. A enters a ballroom or coffee room of a hotel for the first time and sees B. Neither has ever seen the other before; neither knows anything of one another. They are both well dressed, respectable looking people, so that no repugnance can possibly spring up on either side on the score of appearance, yet in both their minds has lodged a dislike for each other, such as can sometimes never be wholly eradicated.

The new Saturnian theory on this subject is a little abstruse, but is equally remarkable. These people are positives and negatives, brought about through their being born under different conditions of Saturn's light—i. e., the positives will be born when the light is shining on the earth directly from the nucleus, the negatives when the light is shining through or being intercepted by the ring. Astronomers will raise their hands in plume horror at such superstitious teachings, but let the astronomer shut himself up in his observatory and be for the nonce forgotten, while the reader tests the matter for himself.

Imagine the dial plate of a clock and let the figures from 1 to 12 be taken to represent January to December. It is a cycle without beginning or end—i. e., November and January are not nine months away from one another, but only one month in reverse. This is the threshold of the theory. A is born in January, B in June. A and B will have a repugnance to each other, or if not an actual repugnance each will intentionally or unwittingly always injure the other. So with other months. February and July, October and April, July and December.—Edgar Lee in Arena.

An Airy Apartment.

The man in the wide checked cape overcoat and sea green spots hurriedly scrawled his name on the register of a fashionable hotel.

"I tell you," he exclaimed in frozen accents, "this is cold weather. The Pullman porter told me it is the coldest here in 11 years."

"Twelve," blandly corrected the clerk.

"Eleven, sir, the porter said," declared the guest tartly, as if angry at the contradiction.

"Twelve," repeated the clerk suavely.

"By Jove, you know, it is cold as a snow day in the north of Scotland, yer know. Give me a room over the furnace," demanded the globe trotting Englishman.

"The coldest, aw, I believe, in several—"

"Twelve years," added the clerk obligingly.

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IN ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Great Things Shall Come to Pass in 1993.

INGALLS READS THE FUTURE.

The Railway and the Steamship Will Be as Obsolete as the Stagecoach—Prophecies from Joaquin Miller the Poet, Warner Miller the Statesman, John Habberton and E. W. Howe.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

Man, having conquered the earth and the sea, will complete his dominion over nature by the subjugation of the atmosphere. This will be the crowning triumph of the coming century. Long before 1993 the journey from New York to San Francisco, across the continent, and from New York to London, across the ocean, will be made between the sunrise and sunset of a summer day. The railway and the steamship will be as obsolete as the stagecoach, and it will be as common for the citizen to call for his dirigible balloon as it now is for his buggy or his boots. Electricity will be the motive power and aluminium or some lighter metal the material of the aerial cars which are to navigate the abyss of the sky.

The electric telegraph will be supplanted by the telephone, which will be so perfected and simplified that instruments in every house and office will permit the communication of business and society to be conducted by the voice at will from Boston to Moscow and Hong-Kong as readily as now between neighboring villages.

This will be the agitation of the proposition to take the railroad and telegraph away from those who own them and give them to those who do not.

Domestic life and avocations will be rendered easier, less costly and complex by the distribution of light, heat and energy through storage cells or from central electric stations, so that the servant problem will cease to disturb, and woman having more leisure her political and social status will be elevated from subordination to equality with man.

The contest between brains and numbers, which began with the birth of the race, will continue to its extinction. The struggle will be fiercer and more relentless in the coming century than ever before in the history of humanity, but brains will keep on top, as usual. Those who fall will outnumber those who succeed. Wealth will accumulate, business will combine and the gulf between the rich and the poor will be more profound. But wider education and greater activity of the moral forces of the race will ultimately compel recognition of the fact that the difference between men are organic and fundamental, that they are from an act of God and cannot be changed by an act of congress.

The attempt to abolish poverty, pay debts and cure the ills of society by statute will be the favorite prescription of ignorance, incapacity and credulity for the next hundred years, as it has been for the last century of civilization. The condition in the United States is unprecedented, from the fact that all the implacable and malignant forces are armed with the ballot, and if they are unanimous they can control the purse and the sword, and by the force of perception that the social and political condition here, with all its infirmities, is immeasurably the best will undoubtedly make our system permanent and preserve it even against essential modifications.

Our greatest city in 1993? Chicago! It is a vortex, with constantly increasing circumference, into which the wealth and population of the richest and most fertile area of the earth's surface is constantly concentrating. When this anniversary returns Chicago will be not only the greatest city in the United States, but in the world.

JOHN J. INGALLS.

The Future of Cotton Manufacturing.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]

Mr. M. C. D. Borden has within the past year gained distinction as one of the great powers in a certain branch of the commercial and business world. He is an authority on cotton manufacturing especially, and has recently completed one of the greatest cotton mills in the world. When asked his opinion of the future of manufacturing interests, especially cotton manufacturing, Mr. Borden said:

Cotton manufacturing in the south has come to stay. It is going to be greatly developed in the next century. It is going to be of vast benefit to that section of the country. The number of mills will be greatly increased and the quality of the product steadily improved. The mill will add nothing to the wealth of the cotton producing states.

The pre-eminence of the New England states in cotton manufacturing will not, however, be threatened by this great and healthy development in the south. I do not look for any serious competition between the manufacturers of the two sections, but I am inclined to think that in the next century it will be found that American cotton manufacturers will have wrested the markets of the world from the great manufacturers of England, who have for the greater part of this century controlled these markets. Just as surely as the tide rises, just so surely American cotton goods in the next century are going to command the markets of the world. We have already almost reached the limit. We are competing in some sections of the world with Manchester, and successfully.

I think this is true, too, of many other lines of American manufactures. Our people are slowly, perhaps, but surely reaching the time when American goods will be in greater demand than those produced in Great Britain or upon the continent of Europe. In the next century the dawn of that day when our manufacturing supremacy is acknowledged will be witnessed, and, I think, by many people who are now living.

The commercial development of the United States in the twentieth century will be prodigious. Those of us who are in business life now get some hint of it, and it is clear to me that while we are to be the greatest agricultural nation in the world we are also to be the greatest manufacturing nation.

We are also to be the greatest manufacturing nation for commercial and manufacturing supremacy as for supremacy in these products of the soil. It is going to be a great century to live in, this one which begins seven years hence.

Joaquin Miller's Prediction.

I am not wise or learned in things to be, but will venture a few predictions. In the first place, our government will be less complex and go forward year after year with less friction and less delay, like an improved machine. We will cut off the foreign vote, the ignorant vote and the vend vote. As we grow better in body and mind venerable men will have their place of honor, as of old. If a good man by temperance and healthful toil and wise conduct preserves his body and mind, like Gladstone, for example, he has saved the life of at least one citizen, a brave thing to do of old.

It is not fit that such a man should be put in a prize ring to fight with lusty young adventurers for his place in the senate. It is already his by right. Let 10,000 entirely qualified voters, representing at least 100,000 people, send up to the state capital their oldest man, and let it all on the register. Let the state then send to Washington its two oldest Gladstones as senators, and so on up to the president, and so on down to the justice of the peace. What a saving of time, temper, money! When we have grown old, we will be Thurmans, Blaines, Gladstones, we will leave elections in the hands of God, where we found them. This is my plan, my prophecy.

As for ethics, we will build new ones, on pleasant, beautiful sites, as men now build hotels. Even now millions are waiting for those who will build a new city, complete sewers, pipes, pavements, all things complete, and empty the nucleus and rotten old into the beautiful and pleasant new. We are going to have great cities, such as have not been. Whereabouts I don't know, but all the world is going to town. Machinery has emancipated man from the farm.

What about big fortunes? Well, I think we will see some day the bulk of the rich man's money, when he is done with it, of course, to build national parks with and in other ways help the nation which helped him to get hold of it.

As for literature, our writers will surely soon turn back to the original or ideal, as against the realistic school, and remain there. They cannot very well improve on the Bible, Arabian tales or Shakespeare. Meanwhile the sensational and personal newspapers of today will disappear down the drain of forgetfulness. The future is discovery! Truly it seems to me that very soon some new Columbus will come from among us to launch his ships on the great high seas and gulf streams that surge and roll above us. Yet maybe this faith is founded on what has been rather than on any sign of what is to be.

Who will be best remembered? Why, Edison, of course. Yes, most certainly we will be handsomer, healthier, happier, too, and ergo better, for man is not a bad animal at all he only has half a chance to be good. And he certainly has such a chance to be good now, and to do good, too, as never was known before. And he will do his best with it. Let us believe in him and trust him entirely, for in that way is the good God. JOAQUIN MILLER.

Warner Miller on the Nicaragua Canal.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]

Senator Warner Miller, in speaking of the Nicaragua canal project, said: "In the early years of the next century it is going to be possible to go from New York by steamer to San Francisco or the South American countries without making the trip through the Straits of Magellan. The Nicaragua canal is as sure to be built as tides are to ebb and flow and the seasons to change. If the United States does not build it, either by private subscription or through the encouragement of the government, it will be built by those who live in other lands. The canal is inevitable, and the effort of its construction is the destiny of the United States is something almost inconceivable."

"It is to be as conspicuous an engineering triumph of the next century as the Suez canal was of this. The tonnage which will be carried through it will, within five years after opening, exceed the tonnage that passes through Suez. Its effect upon the railway problems of the United States no man can accurately forecast, but it will be enormous. It is going to furnish means for the development of the magnificent coast of the South American countries, and if the United States controls the canal, or United States capital does, this development will be enormously to our own advantage."

"I cannot speak with enthusiasm enough of this vast undertaking which is to see its triumph in the twentieth century. I don't believe any man, however vivid his imagination, can fully suggest the enormous influence which this artificial water highway will have upon the commercial destiny of the United States. If I should suggest one word of what I believe to be the destiny of the United States as it is regarded as an absurd dreamer."

From Chief Statistician Brook, of the Treasury Department.

I believe that in 1993 we will have the most perfect republican form of government in the United States that was ever known in the mind of the wisest man of men, and the social condition of the people will be such that there will be no suffering from the deprivation of the necessities of life. All will have happy homes. Vice and immorality will largely if not altogether have ceased to exist. There will be not only great intellectual but very great moral advancement. We are making wonderful strides in that direction now. There will be less government than there is now, and it will be more simple.

There is no likelihood that the railroads and telegraphs will ever be managed by the state, for the reason that when the state takes charge of railroads and telegraphs there would be the same reason that the enterprises which are now owned and controlled by individuals, such as street car manufactures, steamships, etc., will be owned and controlled by the state. Individual enterprise and opportunities would largely cease. There would be no incentive, or comparatively none, for invention or for individual effort of any kind. All citizens would simply become wards of the nation and would receive their portions from the state and would return to inaction or indolent effort.

Probably the government will then own and control all the products of our gold and silver mines, and they will be held by the government, as now, for the purpose of redeeming paper obligations of the government, although such redemption will largely be unnecessary for the reason that there will be such stability in our financial laws that the people will not question the value of any of the obligations of the government.

The people by this time will have become educated to such an extent that the vice of intemperance will largely cease, saloons or public drinking places will probably no longer exist, and stimulants of any kind, if used at all, will probably be only seen in the hands of the insane.

Improved methods of treatment for the confinement and punishment of criminals will be inaugurated and much more attention be given to their reformation than to their punishment.

Wealth undoubtedly will be much more evenly distributed. There will be great comfort and prosperity with the masses as well. The condition of the laboring classes will be less dependent and greatly improved, and there will be more friendly relations existing between employers and the employees, better understanding and greater equality.

Methods of agriculture will be such and the improvement in agricultural machinery so great that all the immense population of 1993 will be amply provided for, and American citizens will continue to be the best dressed, the best fed and the best housed people of the world.

There will be great advancement in all the professions in literature, music and the drama. People will be longer lived. They will understand much better the nature of their wants and the treatment of diseases. They will be better natured and more conciliatory; consequently there will be less need of the laws and laws methods. The whole tendency of the race will be toward comfort, leisure, luxury, cultivation, and a dress and a broad charity in all social relations. The race will be handsomer, healthier and happier than ever before in the history of the world.

S. G. BROCK.

The Author of "Helen's Babies" Sees a Rosy Future.

When the people of the United States celebrate the 500th anniversary there will be so many of them that no longer will it be said that

Uncle Sam is rich enough

Consequently all soil worth tilling will receive the best possible attention, with the result that we will be the best fed nation in the world. All the forests will be gone, so lumber will be so scarce that stone, iron, brick, slag, etc., will be largely used in the construction of houses that fires will be almost unheard of and insurance companies will go out of business.

The government will be much simpler than now and concern itself with fewer

and more important affairs. Indeed the idea of government will have disappeared, the people will tolerate nothing more than an administration on business principles of such general interests as are too great or complex to be intrusted to private management.

Law will be made for man—not man for the law—and theology will give place to Christian practice, each man's faith being judged by his life instead of his talk. Medicine will be practiced at police stations and among outcasts, for respectable people will have resolved their illness not caused by accident is disgracefully criminal. The race will therefore be healthier and happier than now, as well as more sensible.

Literature will be much cleaner in the departments of poetry, fiction and drama, for the already moribund humbug of passion masquerading as love will have died of self contempt.

Temperance legislation will be not only a dead issue, but so long buried that no one will be able to identify its grave; proper cooking and improved physical habits will have neutralized the desire for stimulants.

All marriages will be happy, for the law will put to death any man or woman who assumes conjugal position without the proper physical, mental and financial qualifications. As a natural consequence, the characters for love stories will be selected, not from overgrown boys and girls, but from among the men and women longest married.

Women will dress for health instead of for show, trusting their healthy faces to do all necessary "keeping up appearances."

The servant question will cease to be a burning one, for the rage for display will be outworn, the kitchen stove will give place to ranges heated by water gas, and men and children as well as women will know how to cook. People of means will eat to live—not live to eat—and all household labor will be esteemed too honorable and important to be intrusted to menials.

Woman will have equal rights with man, and will be free to select a husband instead of waiting for a man to ask her hand, although in looking backward to literature and tradition she will wonder whether she has more rights in this respect than her great-grandmother enjoyed.

Perhaps I am wrong in some of these prophecies, but if so I shall be here to be twitted with it.

JOHN HABBERTON.

From the Author of "The Story of a Country Town."

I think the growth of America in the next 100 years will be in simplicity. The decade just closing has been noted for high pressure, a dissipation of energy. A good many of our customs are worrying, but in reality they do not pay.

During the next century I believe the American people will realize the important lesson that simple and honest living is the goal to which men should bend their energies. No nation has learned this lesson as it should have been learned. The wonderful Americans will accomplish this result and distinguish themselves more than ever before.

Heretofore we have taught that the sake of honest and just for the sake of religion or for the sake of society. The truth is, each individual should be honest and just to himself primarily and religion and society incidentally.

Many Americans now believe that they might become rich if they would consent to become unfair. It is not true. Fairness in all things is the first essential to success in everything. Men should be honest to oblige themselves and always means degradation and unhappiness.

The old races of men were cruel in the name of patriotism and religion. The men who live in 1993, will be just because their conscience and will be demanding it.

The men of the next century will realize as the men of no previous century realized that simplicity and honesty are the great helps in living. Nonsense has been so respectable in the past that half the people took off their hats to it, but the coming man will discard much of that which has corrupted us and caused us to neglect those simple interests on which our happiness really depended.

Half the things about which we worry are not of the slightest consequence. The coming man will know this, and he will have the greatest regard for the simple truth about which we have no doubt. So many men have lived and left histories that no one need go astray.

The truth has always been mixed with nonsense. The men who will celebrate the fifth American centennial will have separated truth from the nonsense that has been mixed with it. The truth will be the great help in living. Nonsense has been so respectable in the past that half the people took off their hats to it, but the coming man will discard much of that which has corrupted us and caused us to neglect those simple interests on which our happiness really depended.

This is the golden age, and we are the most wonderful race of men that ever existed, but in considering our achievements we do not pay proper attention to our faults. Future generations will not neglect this. In the coming days, when the winds will whisper and the birds sing over our graves, men will talk less of pessimism and optimism and more of the candid truth with which the interests of the people are always concerned.

E. W. HOWE.

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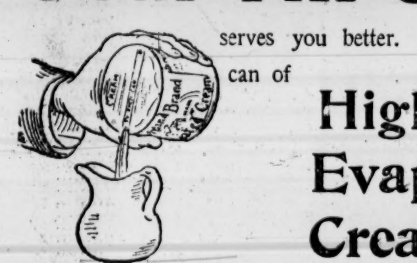
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